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Poetry.

WHY?

"Why do you stand upon your head
Who wear blue jeans to church?
Why tie pink ribbons on your ears?
With soot your nose besmirch?
Why patch your pants with carpet?
Why shave half your beard, my pet?"
"Because, sweetheart, I've been and lost
A blanked election bet."
N. Y. Press.

HER WEDDING PRESENTS.

She smiled like a beautiful flower
In the sunny breeze a-bloom,
As she beheld at her wedding presents
That almost filled the room.

She dwelt on the dainty etching
On the carven salad bowl;
On a dozen de luxe in vellum—
And music thrilled her soul.

As the wild rose burns in the twilight,
This thought in her bosom burned:
They are nicely from married people,
And won't have to be returned."
—*Puck.*

Our Story Teller.

A PRIVATE INQUIRY.

BY GEORGE R. SIMS.

Author of "Life in o' London," "Rogues and Vagabonds," "Clara Markham," etc., etc.

Mr. John Ellerton, late inspector of the criminal investigation department of Scotland Yard, sat gazing disconsolately into the embers of a dying fire towards the close of a gloomy November afternoon.

There were plenty of things besides th weather to make Mr. Ellerton take a melancholy view of the situation.

He had left Scotland Yard to "better" himself. He had made a splendid reputation as an active and intelligent detective. His knowledge acquired in his childhood, had enabled him to advance rapidly from the ranks to a high position in the detective force, and his gentlemanly appearance and manners had caused him to be employed upon delicate foreign missions. He had also succeeded in running to earth some of the most desperate criminals in the kingdom.

But reputation, unless it bears solid fruit in the shape of honors and rewards, is not a thing that one can spend one's whole life in cultivating. John Ellerton, after some ten years of active service, during which he had risked his life again and again in order to bring some desperate malefactor to justice, found himself still in the receipt of the magnificent income of three pounds per week, and heavily in debt.

He had been "too active." In hunting criminals down he had been too eager, and in his eagerness he had exceeded the allowance for expenses made by the authorities. A detective who has to gallop across Europe after a criminal with plenty of money in his pocket frequently is thwarted by the insufficiency of the allowance made to him from headquarters. If he wishes to push on, to overcome difficulties, to bribe servants, and buy information, he must put his hand in his own pocket. If he charged the items on his expense sheet, they would not be allowed.

Not long ago, one of the principal detectives of Scotland Yard was sent for by his superiors to explain an item in his return of expenses in connection with the arrest of a murderer who had evaded pursuit for six weeks. The item was this, "Bus, 2d."

"Mr. ——," exclaimed his superior, with a stern expression of countenance, "there is an error in your charges. The 'bus from such a place to such a place is one penny. What do you mean by charging twopence?"

"Sir," replied the detective, "I regret that you should imagine I would endeavor to defraud the Commissioners of a penny. I paid the twopence because that was what the conductor demanded. Being in a hurry I jumped into the first 'bus which came along, and it was a private 'bus. If I had stopped to dispute with the man, I should have lost the person I was following."

"The penny cannot be allowed," was the reply. "If you choose to get into a private 'bus and submit to extortion you must pay for it yourself." And with that a penny was deducted from the detective's bill of expenses.

You may easily imagine that under such circumstances as these a detective whose heart is in his work very frequently has his hand in his pocket and that a large portion of his pay goes in expenses which he cannot charge in his bill. So it was with John Ellerton, and at last he found that in his endeavor to be a good detective, a good husband and a good father he was coming rapidly to grief. He had been compelled to borrow money to meet his household expenses, and, being in difficulties, he found himself exposed to a hundred temptations and dangers in his profession.

At last, finding that he had no chance of improving his position or getting an adequate income in the force he determined to start on his own account as a private detective. He felt confident that his reputation would soon bring him customers, and that by giving his entire time and attention to the business he would be able to materially improve his financial position.

In due time, therefore, he shook the dust of "the Yard" from his feet, and, having taken a couple of rooms on the second floor of a little house in a side street running off the Strand, he blossomed forth in the advertisements as the head of Ellerton's Private Enquiry and Detective Agency.

He commenced business in October with a great flourish of trumpets. He sent circulars broadcast, and his advertisement appeared daily in the leading London and Paris journals. But six weeks had gone by, and the middle of November found him gazing disconsolately into the office fire, and wondering what on earth could have induced him to give up £3 a week certain and "makings" for the privilege of paying office rent and a big weekly bill to the advertisement agents. He had had several applications for his services, it is true. Old ladies had called upon him, and requested him to make inquiries as to large sums of money to which they felt sure they were entitled, because they had seen somebody of the same name advertised for many years ago. A gentleman called upon him and requested an interview, and drew large bundles of papers out of all his pockets, and undid them and commenced to read extracts, all of which, he explained, went to prove that he was the rightful heir to the throne of England, and he was willing to place his claim in Ellerton's hands on the understanding that nothing was to be paid until the Crown was actually in his client's possession. A young man, who refused to give his name, but who stated that he was connected with the best families in the three kingdoms, offered to present Mr. Ellerton with ten thousand pounds if he would discover and break up an ingenious mechanical contrivance for simulating the sound of human voices, which his enemies kept concealed in a subterranean passage for the purpose of driving the young man mad; and an unhappy greengrocer, who had fallen a victim to the green-eyed monster, wished to engage Mr. Ellerton to watch his wife, if for. Mr. Ellerton would, in consideration of the balances of the times, take his fees and expenses out in potatoes, cauliflowers and turnip-tops.

It may be gathered from these facts that Mr. Ellerton passed a good many bad quarters of an hour as he sat in his office and waited for the clients who were worth having, but who didn't seem in any hurry to come.

On the November afternoon mentioned at the commencement of this narrative, while Mr. Ellerton sat looking disconsolately into the dying embers of his office fire, things looked very black indeed.

One or two little jobs had come in, it is true, but they were not jobs out of which much money could be made, and Mr. Ellerton was beginning to think that he would have to turn his attention to something more lucrative than a private inquiry office and detective agency if he wanted to pay his creditors twenty shillings in the pound.

The clerk had gone for the day, for it was past office hours, and presently the neighboring church clock striking six reminded the ex-detective that he had promised his wife to take her to the theater that evening, having received an order from an old friend, a theatrical manager, and it was time for him to make his way home and put himself into evening dress.

He rose from his chair with a weary sigh, took his hat, and was just putting on his overcoat, when there came a gentle knocking at the outer door.

"Come in," said Mr. Ellerton.

The door slowly opened, and a lady, deeply veiled, entered the room.

"I am afraid I am coming at an inconvenient time," said the lady, noticing the hat and overcoat, "but I wish to see Mr. Ellerton on a matter of business."

"I am Mr. Ellerton, madam," said the detective, motioning the lady to be seated, and taking a chair himself. "I am at your service."

The lady sat down, and after a moment's hesitation raised her veil. The agent was hardly able to control the exclamation of admiration which rose to his lips.

"What a beautiful girl!" he thought to himself. "I wonder whom she wants watched. A husband or a lover?"

The lady, who was about four-and-twenty, was a dark beauty of the Spanish type. Her features were perfect, and she had the most beautiful eyes the detective thought, he had ever seen. As she fixed them upon him he felt an extraordinary sensation, which in relating the occurrence afterwards to his wife he found it almost impossible to describe. It was half admiration, half fear.

The eager, almost fierce glance of his beautiful visitor, unnerved him for a moment, and he lowered his eyes as one does after gazing at the sun, and looked down at the floor. But, recovering himself, and assuming an air of indifference, he speedily looked up again and said:

"You wish to see me on business, madam? If I can serve you in any way, I shall be delighted. Anything that you may say to me I shall, of course, treat as strictly confidential."

"Of course," replied the lady. "I have heard of your great talents, Mr. Ellerton, and I felt sure that I could rely upon your discretion, or I should not have come to you. Let me state my business as briefly as possible.

"I am a married woman. I was married two years ago to a man whom I believed to be rich and a gentleman. I was a governess at a ladies' school at Folkstone at the time, and it was what you would call a runaway match."

"Pardon me," said the detective, "may I ask if you are an Englishwoman?"

"Why do you ask the question?"

"You said you were a governess, and something in your appearance and manner made me think you might be a foreign governess; and you have a slight accent—very slight—but still an accent.

"You are right, sir," replied the young lady with a smile. "I see you are a quick observer. I was the French governess. I am from the south of France. But let me proceed with my story. It was one afternoon on the Lees at Folkestone that I met the man who became my lover. He was young, handsome, and appeared a gentleman. He had a big dog with him. I had with me the dog of my employer. The two dogs fought. I was terrified, and screamed; the young gentleman separated the dogs, and after that always bowed when we met, and hoped that my dog had not been bitten. You do not want to know of our courtship. We met often. I was tired of the life of insult and drudgery I was leading at the school. He offered to make me his wife. I consented. He went to London and wrote to me that all was ready. I went up one night, stayed at an hotel, met him the next day, and we were married at a church. After that we lived in a furnished house which my husband took. He must have been rich, for he gave me jewelry, dresses, all that I wanted, and had always plenty of money. But no one came to see us; we had no friends. When I asked my husband about his friends he said that he had none; but sometimes he would go away for a week or a fortnight, and I thought that he had some friends somewhere and did not like them to know that he was married."

"Pardon me one moment," interrupted the detective, "Was your husband in any profession—any business?"

"No; I should think not. He was always at home except when he went away as I have told you. About twelve months ago he went away and took more luggage than usual. He said he should be back in a fortnight. He left me plenty of money to go on with. At the end of the fortnight I received a letter from him. It told me that his absence, owing to some family trouble, would have to be prolonged for some time, and enclosed me a bank note for £100."

"Go on, madam," said the detective, anxious to hear at what point his services were to come in.

After that letter I heard no more for three months, and then came another enclosing a £100 note, and telling me that my husband would probably be away for a year, but that money would be sent me every three months. If I moved, I was to advertise my new address in the *Daily Telegraph* agony column with the words 'some day' and my Christian name 'Louise.' I was to do this that the money might reach me."

"Have you the letter inclosing these instructions?"

"No; unfortunately I destroyed it accidentally some time ago."

"I understand, then, madam, that a year ago your husband left you, and you have not seen him since? Is that so?"

"It is."

"Some time after he went away you received a letter in his handwriting, accompanied by a remittance. Since then you have received money enough to live upon, but no communication as to your husband's whereabouts. Is that so?"

"That is exactly the case."

"Good. I understand perfectly. Now, what do you want me to do?"

"To find out for me where my husband is."

The detective thought the matter over to himself for a moment. Then he said, "I will do my best, but you must help me. In a matter of this sort you must keep nothing back. Now, tell me, what is your own idea of the matter?"

"First tell me, having heard these facts, what is your idea?"

"I haven't seriously thought the matter out yet," replied the detective, "but at the first blush two solutions of the mystery occur to me. The first is that your husband has left you for somebody else; the second, that this 'trouble' he speaks of is something which compels him to keep out of the way. Now tell me what is your own idea?"

"I have an idea," replied the young wife, "but I shall not tell it you lest it should put you on the wrong scent. What I wish you to do is to take my case up. If you will, I will bring you to-morrow the only photograph I have of my husband, a copy of my marriage certificate, and I will give you all the information I can. As to terms, I will be plain with you. I do not intend to have the rest of my life ruined, and to be the wife of a husband of whose whereabouts I am ignorant. Give me the means of annulling or dissolving this marriage, and on the day that I am free you shall have a thousand pounds."

It was a large sum to be promised, and the detective opened his eyes.

"Do not be afraid," said the young lady, "that you will, if you fail, have done your work for nothing. Here is a fifty pound note for your preliminary expenses. When that is gone you can have what more you require."

Ellerton took the note, and looked at it mechanically. It was a perfectly good one. The detective thought to himself that for a lady who had only a quarterly remittance from her husband, and had to live out of it, she was very free with her money.

Something of what was passing in the detective's mind was guessed by his visitor, for,

"I must be frank with you," she said, rising; "there is another person who is anxious to have evidence that will make me a free woman. Some one with plenty of money. I will call on you again to-morrow morning. Good evening."

"It's a rum case," said Mr. Ellerton to his wife, as he explained to that good lady the reason he was so late home to dress, "but it's a good one for me. I expect the person with plenty of money is a gentleman who wants to marry her if she can get rid of husband No. 1."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Ellerton saw his interesting lady client again, and, armed with the information she gave him, set about his task. He found the marriage of Louise Ernestine Leblanc and Frederick Morrison duly registered, and he found very little more. A few private inquiries in the neighborhood where the young couple had lived together satisfied him that Mr. Morrison was what is vulgarly known as a "swell." The tradespeople, who remembered him, said he was quite the gentleman. But for a year no one about the place had seen him. The lady paid her bills, and was much respected. It was supposed that the husband had gone abroad—to India, or America, or some place like that.

Up in London Mr. Ellerton showed the photograph right and left, but could find no one who recognized it, nor could he anywhere find among the Morrisons who were discoverable through the postoffice directory any one to answer the description of the missing man.

One morning, about a fortnight after he had taken the affair up, the young lady called upon him in a state of great agitation.

"We have a clue," she exclaimed; "we must follow it up quick. Can you leave with me for Havre, to-night?"

"Why for Havre?"

"My husband is there. The gentleman who wants to marry me has seen him there. Look at this telegram."

The detective took the telegram and read it. It was as follows:—"Believe Morrison is here on board yacht with young English lady, said to be his wife. Saw him being rowed from shore to-day."

"Pray come with me," urged the agitated lady. "It is important that you should collect the evidence there. I could not. Name your own terms, but come."

That night Mr Ellerton and Mrs. Morrison left Southampton by the Havre packet, and arrived at their destination at 9 on the following morning.

The "gentleman" was on the quay to meet them. Mrs. Morrison had telegraphed to him.

"They sailed this morning," he said.

The lady's face fell. So did the detective's.

"Oh, but we shall have them yet," said the gentleman. "I've ascertained where they've gone. I have my own yacht here. I'm having some little repairs executed, or I would start now. But we can start this evening and make the run in twelve hours. We shall be anchored close by them to-morrow morning, and by making some excuse or other Mr. Ellerton can board your husband's yacht at once."

The detective looked at the lady for instructions.

"Oh, yes," she said, "certainly. If they escape us now, we may lose all trace of them. Are you sure that we shall find them at this place?"

"Certainly," replied the gentleman. "I have made friends with one of the sailors, and obtained full information from him."

Making the appointment for seven that evening the gentleman left them, and Mrs. Morrison went to an hotel. In the evening, to the regret of the two men, Mrs. Morrison declared that she was unable to make the journey. She was quite knocked up, and was afraid she was going to be ill. What was to be done? To delay would be to lose the fugitives. Ultimately it was agreed that Mr. Ellerton and the gentleman should proceed alone. At the time appointed they were rowed out to a small yacht which was lying in the river.

There were two sailors on board the yacht and a man whom the gentleman addressed as captain. Immediately the passengers were on board the anchor was heaved, and the little vessel started on her voyage. The detective smoked a cigar or two on deck, and was then invited to turn in. He was conducted by the gentleman to a birth in the little cabin below, and feeling sleepy he turned in and was soon in the land of dreams.

In telling the story of his adventure afterwards, Mr Ellerton could not say how long he slept. He remembered hearing a confused kind of conversation coming to him in his dreams, and, presently, feeling something touch him, he opened his eyes.

He saw two men in the cabin, and one of them had a revolver in his hand.

At first he thought that he was still dreaming, then the reality came suddenly to him. He recognized the man with the revolver. Leaping up from his birth he exclaimed, "Ned Donovan!"

The man with the revolver, a big, determined-looking fellow of about 40, with a bushy black beard and shaggy overhanging eyebrows, nodded his head and laughed.

"Yes, Mr. Ellerton," he said, "it's me, right enough. You didn't expect to have the pleasure of my company, did you?"

In a moment the full meaning of the situation burst upon the detective. He had been trapped. He was alone and defenseless on the high seas with a man who two years ago had sworn to be quits with him for "putting away" his pal.

This man, Ned Donovan, and another, Jack Frampton, "the pal" who had been "put away," were the heads of one of the most desperate gangs of burglars in the kingdom. Ellerton had been the means of capturing Frampton, who had eluded the police for years. The detective had done the job cleverly, and had run his man down through a former member of the gang who knew him. Every attempt had been made by the gang to square the officer and get him to wink at Frampton's escape, but he sternly refused, and after a desperate struggle, in which three of his men were wounded, Ellerton had made a prisoner of the redoubtable Frampton, and for the time being had broken up the whole band. Donovan was not in the job for which Frampton was taken, but he reached the detective's ears that he had sworn to be revenged on him for what he called "his treachery," and Donovan was a man who had an ugly reputation for keeping his threats.

Instinctively Ellerton looked round him for a means of escape.

Donovan turned to the other man, who was no other than Mrs. Morrison's friend. "He's caught in a rat trap himself this time, Bill," he said, "and he don't like it."

"What are you going to do?" asked the detective with an effort, "murder me?"

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Donovan, "we're going to help you to escape. You're not comfortable here and you don't like the company, so we're going to let you get out and walk away."

"Very well," said the detective, trying to appear calm, "it's your turn now Ned, and I don't suppose you'll let the chance slip. But what I did was fair and square, and I should have thought you were too sensible a chap to have looked upon it as anything but a business transaction."

"You're a cool hand, John Everton," replied the burglar, "and I admire you for it. But I swore that I'd settle you for what you did to Jack, and I've worked too hard to get the chance to give it away when it's come."

"Is there any hurry?"

"No; so long as you've left the ship by daybreak you can take it easy."

"Very well; then perhaps you'll tell me before I go who Mrs. Morrison is, and who put her up to work the game so cleverly. I'm curious to know that."

"Delighted to give you the information, old fellow. Mrs. Morrison is Jack Frampton's wife!"

"The deuce she is! Then who is the young fellow I've been fooled into looking after?"

"That was her brother, my boy. After Ned was lagged she and her brother took a furnished house at Kingston and some of our mob used to stow things in it that couldn't be put on the market. She was square enough at first, and didn't know what Ned was. It was quite a love affair, I can tell you. But she's got foreign blood, you know, and directly we told her you had nailed Jack in a shabby way, she was as hot on for revenge as any of us. You might have looked a long time before you found her brother. He went to America a year ago."

"But the marriage? I saw the certificate—she married a man named Morrison."

"Bosh! We knew when we made up the plan for her to go to you that the first thing you'd ask to see was the marriage certificate, and that you might go to the church or to Somerset House to try and get a clue to the husband that way, and so we picked out the marriage of a cousin of her's for you, who married a man named Morrison. They live in the North. That's how Ned's wife came to take the name of Morrison when she went to Kingston. She couldn't call herself Frampton, for very good reasons, and so she borrowed her cousin's husband's name. We thought of all these things and made them fit, you bet, before we sent the girl to you. Now, are you satisfied?"

"Quite," said the detective. "It was a capital plant, and it has been splendidly carried out. It has been so successful that I don't see why you should finish it up with a murder that won't do you the slightest good."

"I won't do me any harm, and I swore to Ned when I got a message to him before his trial that you should pay with your life the trick you'd played him. You won't be the first man I've had to settle in the way of business, will he, Bill?"

The "gentleman" who during the previous conversation had sat an unobserved spectator of the scene smiled approvingly at his friend.

"No, Ned!" he said, "nor the last, I dare say."

"Now, Mr. Ellerton," said Ned Donovan, "if you're quite ready, come on deck. You won't like the company there any more than you do the company here, for we're all a bad lot, I assure you. If you knew what a game we're carrying on with this little vessel, you'd be able to tell Scotland Yard and the French police something that would open their eyes so wide they'd have a bother to shut 'em again."

"I can guess," said the detective, "but I don't want to know—then when I get ashore I needn't give any information."

"When you get ashore you can give as much information as you like," was the reply. "Come on."

"What am I to do on deck?"

"Nothing! Just step over the side of the boat and say good-bye. If you want assistance, we'll give it you."

"You mean to throw me in the sea?" said the detective, setting his teeth and striving to hide his terror.

"If you won't go without throwing—yes!"

The detective cast one wild glance round the little cabin. Before him stood the man who had sworn to have his life, and that man was armed. Here there were two to one. On deck there would be five to one, for Ellerton never doubted that the two sailors and the captain were part of the desperate gang into whose clutches he had been trapped by the beautiful work of Ned Frampton.

With death so imminent his courage deserted him, and he altered his tone. He determined to try and persuade the men that their deed would be discovered. He would tell them that he had posted his wife a letter stating that he was going on board a yacht, and that inquiries would be made if he was missing. The authorities at Harve would be able to describe the vessel, and——

He was making his tale as plausible as he could, when suddenly he came to a dead stop, and uttered a cry of horror. There was a fearful crash, the sound of men rushing to and fro upstairs, and then the water began to pour into the cabin.

With a fierce oath Ned Donovan burst open the cabin door and made a rush for the deck. Ellerton followed him. He saw a great black hull looming out of the water; he felt the vessel on which he stood shiver and tremble; and then, with one convulsive pitch, it went down under the black waters of the sea.

When Ellerton opened his eyes again he was lying wrapped in blankets in a cabin, and a gentleman in the uniform of a ship's doctor was standing over him.

"That's better," said the doctor; "you'll be all right presently.

"How did it happen?" gasped the detective.

"We ran you down. It was your people's fault, they carried no lights."

"Where are the others?"

"There are no others. You are the only one that came to the surface again. We waited about till there was no hope, but you are the only man we saved."

* * * * *

Ellerton's private enquiry office and detective agency is now a flourishing concern. The corner has been turned at last and the clients are plentiful, and they are of the right sort. But Mr. Ellerton, though a brave man, is always very cautious when a lady client commissions him to look after a missing friend or relative. He can never quite dismiss from his mind how very nearly a lady client who wanted a missing husband traced caused him to be "a missing detective." But for that lucky collision, which sank the burglars' yacht, Mrs. Morrison would have succeeded in her endeavor to hand the captor of Jack Frampton over to the vengeance of his pal, Ned Donovan.

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that when Mr. Ellerton went to Kingston-on-Thames, he found that the furnished house formerly occupied by his beautiful lady client was to "let."

Waiting for the Election Returns.

"It was 3 o'clock when you came in this morning, Absalom," remarked Mrs. Rambo.

"Couldn't get home any sooner, Nancy," explained Mr. Rambo, as he applied a fresh bandage to his head. "I was waiting for election returns."

"But the election took place nearly a week ago."

"I know it did, Nancy, but there are several counties in Texas that haven't been heard from yet. You have no idea, Nancy," continued Mr. Rambo, in the tone of a man deeply hurt by his wife's unjust suspicions, "how much depends on getting the full returns from the back townships of Texas this year."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Timely Caution.

Jeweler—Yes, sir; I will engrave anything you wish on this ring without extra charge.

Young Man—Well, inscribe on it, "From George to Alice."

Jeweler—Hem! The young lady is your sister, maybe?

Young Man—The fact is, this is an engagement ring.

Jeweler—All my young friend. I have had considerable experience in engagement rings, and I would suggest that the inscription be simply "From George." Then it will do for anybody.—*Time.*

We Live in Deeds.

"We live in deeds,"—then, though I die
And in the grave be laid,
Still shall my deeds grim Death defy,
Of clay they are not made;
Though grasses o'er my mound grow tall,
Though slumbers deep hold me in the thrall,
To live shall be my lot

To live in deeds—they represent
Me as I choose to live;
Each day I shape my monument,
And anxious looks I give
Unto the still unfinished heap
As hour to hour succeeds,
For though we sink to dreamless sleep,
We live, "we live in deeds."
—*Boston Transcript.*

The Result.

Impetuous Fashionable (meeting old friend in the street—Oh, Countess, how do you do? I'm glad you're back. I haven't seen you since your brilliant wedding. Of course the Count is with you.

Countess—No; I left him in Italy.

Friend—I hope you had a good time there at his grand old castle.

Countess—Well, you see, it took all my money to pay his debts on it, but a friend lent the money to come back with. By the way, you can do me a great service.

Friend (weakly)—Certainly. What is it?

Countess—Give me some sewing to do.

Drawing the Color Line.

"What is a green grocer, papa?" asked Jones's youngest son as the two passed a Woodward avenue store this morning.

"A green-grocer, my lad, is one who advertises to sell thirteen pounds of 10-cent sugar for a dollar, and then trusts the customer—to be paid in a day or two, you know. But, my son, the grocer gets over his greenness if he lives."

His Looks Did Not Deceive Him.

The little boy had come in with his clothes torn, his hair full of dust, and his face bearing unmistakable marks of a severe conflict. "O, Willie! Willie!" exclaimed his mother, deeply shocked and grieved, "you have disobeyed me again. How often have I told you not to play with that wicked Shapleford boy?" "Mamma," said Willie, "do I look as if I had been playing with anybody?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cruelty.

"How are my biscuits, Algernon, dearest?" asked a young wife.

"Biscuits!" echoed the young husband, as one fell on the floor with a thud (of the "dull, sickening" variety), "Well, as biscuits they are failures, but if you'll gild or bronze a few, I'll take them to my office and use them for paper weights."—*Cartoon.*

A Low Rent.

Family Man—What is the rent of this house?

Renting Agent—What salary are you getting a month?

Family Man—One hundred and ten dollars.

Renting Agent—Well, that will be the rent.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Debilitating Exercise.

First Chappie—Don't cher naw De Foodles is getting awfully muscular?

Second Chappie—Naw.

First Chappie—Yas, weally, he balances his cash account every night now.—*Time.*

Every Chance for Long Life.

City Man—Is this locality healthy?

Country Man—Healthy? You bet we're healthy. We've got ter be. There ain't a doctor within 40 miles.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An Overheard Dialogue.

It was at Santa Cruz. She was depressed and unhappy.

"Don't look like that," he said. "I don't like to see you unhappy."

"What do you care? You have no eyes for anybody but Miss ——."

"My darling, she and I were sweethearts when we were children—and—well, there's a kind of understanding between our families that—that ——"

"That you are to marry one another. Is that what you mean?"

"Well, yes."

"Oh, of course ——"

"Don't take that tone, please, I shall be very sorry if my little attentions have been misconstrued, and you should have believed—"

"You men are all alike."

"And then, you know, there's young Freddy—"

"Oh, that young fool."

"I thought you were just a little—"

"He's a fool. He's too much afraid of my husband."

"Good heavens! Are you married?"

"Why, of course. My husband is in New York."

"Let us take a walk in the moonlight. How beautiful it is out here, isn't it? I thought you were a widow."—*Springfield (Ill.) Republic-Times.*

Roumanian Proverbs.

A man without enemies is of little value.

The just man always goes about with a bruised head.

It is easier to keep guard over a bush full of hare than over one woman.

If you seek for a faultless friend you will be friendless all your life.

A hen which cackles over night lays no egg in the morning.

No Immediate Danger.

"Cholly, old chappie, I'm going to reform."

"What fad's on now, Gussie, dear boy?"

"Why, I've been reading that cigarette smoking ruins the teeth and softens the brain."

Well, old man, don't worry; you can get store teeth, don't you know.—*Detroit Journal.*

The Red Man Finds Use For a Trunk.

It is said that the first thing a Washington Territory Indian buys when he visits a city is a huge trunk; but if any one supposes it is for the purpose of holding his wife's wardrobe he is mistaken. All the clothes she owns can be found in her own trunk. The trunk is used as a receptacle for scalps and other bric-a-brac while its owner is living and for a coffin when he dies.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Useful Accomplishment.

"New occupations for women are being constantly discovered," said Mrs. Brown. "I see by the papers that a woman is making a pile of money by whistling."

"They should all learn to whistle," commented the old man, "not as a means of livelihood, but because in would come in handy when they asked the price of a stylish bonnet."

In the Cemetery.

"Whose monument is that over yonder—the one with the angel on the broad pedestal?"

"That is erected to Dr. Brasumup, who made a fortune out of his iron pills—sold all over the country—big success."

"That being the case, don't you think a single pill-er would be more appropriate?"—*Cartoon.*

No Waste of Shot.

Miss Berg—"You surely didn't shoot that poor, little, half-starved rabbit?"

Mr. Nero—"Why, no; I wouldn't do a thing like that. He was coming out from under a wall, and I simply clubbed him with the butt of my gun, stamped on him and to make sure he was mine banged his head against a tree."—*Time.*

Civilization.

"No longer warlike zeal they said,
Their generation shall decide each feud,"
And so they melted down their sinful lead,
With such new fervor were they all imbued.

Was it the love of man for fellow-man?
I fear me, no; for each had grown so skilled
Building great guns, each knew, if war began,
And both should fire, that both would soon be killed.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Compact of Reform.

"Swackhammer, why don't you give up that abominable habit of cigarette-smoking?"

"Jrobinson, I'll do it if you will quit writing poetry for the newspapers."

It was a severe struggle, but Jrobinson yielded, and the guardian angels of two young men wept tears of joy.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Very Thing.

It looks as if the child was poisoned," remarked the doctor, gravely. "Are you positive there was nothing dangerous around the house that he could have got his hands on?"

"Nothing replied the young husband, "unless it was some of the bread my wife baked."

The Reason Why.

"A friend of mine told me last night that I would make a splendid jockey if I learned to ride," said Dobbyville. "Do you think he meant because I was a light weight?"

"Not exactly," replied Miss Snyder, not daring to look at him. "I suppose it was because you are so bow-legged."

Castles in Java.

"Are you building air castles in Spain?" The landlady asked of a boarder.
Then the poor fellow, flushed with pain,
Replied, as he sadly glanced toward her,
"No, madam I my coffee's so poor
I think not of Seville or Havre;
Yet, really, I wish I were sure
I were looking at grounds, now, in Java."

More Than She Bargained For.

Mrs. Crœsus—Mary, I trust you will not misconstrue the pleasantries of Mr. Crœsus. You seem to invite attention.

Mary (the new maid)—On the contrary, Mrs. Crœsus, when your husband overtook me in the park this morning and invited me to lunch, I refused decidedly.—*Cartoon.*

Bound to Improve With Age.

Dudish Customer—See here; these black pants have already worn shiny.

Dealer—Mein Gott, dot was dot new style Vrench goots. De longer you vear dem de bedder dey match your boots.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Garment That Worked Both Ways.

Small Clerk—Fader, a shentleman in de store vants to know if dot all-vool, nonshrinkable shirt vill shrink.

Proprietor—Does it fid him?

"No, id is too big."

"Yah, it will shrink."—*Phil. Record.*

At the Theater.

Twiffkins—What's the reason they always have rocky passes and all that kind of thing in Irish plays?

Biffkins—Because nothing could be more appropriate for Ireland than sham-rocks.—*Cartoon.*

A Common Trouble.

Superintendent—"Now, children, I have compared you all to flowers in a beautiful garden. What is it that you have that the flowers have?"

Small boy—"Worms."—*America.*

That Was Different.

She—Did you vote for Cleveland?

He—Yes, love.

She—Then our engagement is broken.

He—But I bet on Harrison.

She—Buy the ring.—*Cartoon.*

The Wise Gobbler.

The turkey now begins to climb
The very highest trees,
He wants to keep his whiskers safe
From cold Thanksgiving breezes.
—*Washington Post.*

As Usual.

Milkman—Do you wish to settle for your last month's milk?

Housewife—Not to-day; I guess you'll have to chalk it, as you usually do.—*Lowell Citizen.*

A Wasted Toothache.

"Does nebody want to be waked up early to-morrow?" "No." "That's a pity! I have such a toothache that I can't sleep."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

At the British Embassy.

"Do you think you will go, West?"

"Hi reawly cawn't say, dooeherknow. Hit looks dawsted like my goin' East, just now.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Our Serial Story.

THE TALISMAN.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

CHAPTER VIII—CONTINUED.

"Nay," said the Baron of Gilsland, "why deceive the poor fellow?—Friend, thy master has returned to the camp, and you will presently see him."

The invalid held up, as if in thankfulness his wasted hands to heaven, and, resisting no longer the soporiferous operations of the elixir, sank down in a gentle sleep.

"You are a better physician than I, Sir Thomas," said the prelate; "a soothing falsehood is fitter for a sick room than an unpleasant truth."

"How mean you, my reverand lord?" said De Vaux, hastily, "think you I would tell a falsehood to save the lives of a dozen such as he?"

"You said," replied the bishop, with manifest symptoms of alarm—"you said the esquire's master had returned—he, I mean, of the Couchant Leopard."

"And he is returned," said De Vaux. "I spoke with him but a few hours since. The learned leech came in his company."

"Holy Virgin! why told you not of his return to me?" said the bishop, in evident perturbation.

"Did I not say that this same Knight of the Leopard had returned in company with the physician? I thought I had," replied De Vaux, carelessly; but what signified his return to the skill of the physician, or the cure of his majesty?"

"Much, Sir Thomas—it signified much," said the bishop, clenching his hands, pressing his foot against the earth, and giving signs of impatience, as if in an involuntary manner, "But where can he be gone now, this same knight—God be with us—here may be some fatal errors?"

"Yonder serf in the outer space," said De Vaux, not without wonder at the bishop's emotion, "can probably tell us where his master has gone."

The lad was summoned, and, in a language nearly incomprehensible to them, gave them to understand that an officer had summoned his master to the royal tent some time before their arrival at that of his master.

The anxiety of the bishop appeared to rise to the highest, and become evident to De Vaux, though neither an acute observer, nor of a suspicious temper. But with his anxiety seemed to increase his wish to keep it subdued and unobserved.

He took a hasty leave of De Vaux, who looked after him in astonishment; and, after shrugging up his shoulders in silent wonder, proceeded to conduct the Arabian physician to the tent of King Richard.

CHAPTER IX.

The Baron of Gilsland walked with slow step and anxious countenance toward the royal pavilion. He had much diffidence of his own capacity, except in a field of battle, and, conscious of no very acute intellect, was inclined to wonder at circumstances, which a man of livelier imagination would have endeavored to investigate and understand, or at least, would have made the subject of speculation.

But it seemed very extraordinary, even to him, that the attention of the bishop should have been at once abstracted from all reflection on the marvelous cure which they had witnessed, and the probability it afforded of Richard being restored to health, by what seemed a very trivial piece of information announcing the motions of a beggarly Scottish knight.

At length the idea occurred at once to him, that the whole might be a conspiracy against King Richard, formed within the camp of his allies, and to which the bishop, who had expressed, and justly, so little and unscrupulous person, was not unlikely to have been accessory.

It was true, that in his own opinion, there existed no character so perfect as that of his master, for Richard being the flower of chivalry, and the chief Christian leaders, and obeying in all points the commands of the Holy church, De Vaux's ideas of perfection went no further. Still he knew that however unworthily, it had been his master's fate to draw as much reproach and dislike, as honor and attachment, from the display of his great qualities; and that in the camp, and amongst those princes bound by oath to the Crusade, were many who would have sacrificed all hope of victory over the Saracens, to the pleasure of ruining, or at least, of humbling the favored of the monarch.

"Wherefore," said the baron to himself, it is no sense impossible that this Hakim, with his cure, or seeming cure, may mean nothing but a trick, to which he of the Leopard may be accessory, and wherein the bishop of Tyre, prelate as he is, may have some share."

This hypothesis, indeed, could not be so easily reconciled with the alarm manifested by the bishop on learning that the Scottish knight had suddenly returned to the Crusaders' camp.

But De Vaux was influenced only by his general prejudices, which dictated to him the belief that a wily Italian priest, a Saracen, and an infidel physician, had formed a set of ingredients from which all evil and no good, was likely to be extracted. He resolved, however, to lay his scruples before the king, of whose judgment he had nearly as high an opinion as of his valor.

Meantime, events had taken place very contrary to the suppositions which Thomas de Vaux had entertained.

Scarce had he left the royal pavilion, when, betwixt the impatience of his fever and that which was natural to his disposition, Richard began to murmur at his delay, and express an earnest desire for his return.

He had seen enough to try to reason himself out of this irritation, which greatly increased his bodily malady.

At length, some two hours before sundown, and long before he could expect a satisfactory account of the process of cure which the Arabian had undertaken, he sent, as we have already learned, a messenger commanding the attendance of the Knight of the Leopard, determined to allay the impatience by obtaining from Sir Kenneth a more particular account of his adventure from the camp, and the circumstance of a meeting with this celebrated physician. The Scottish knight, thus summoned, entered the royal presence, as one who was no stranger to such scenes.

The king gazed fixedly on Sir Kenneth approaching his bed side, while the knight bent his knee for a moment, then arose, and stood before him in a posture of deference, but not of subservience or humility, as became an officer in the presence of his sovereign.

"Thy name," said the king, is Kenneth of the Leopard—from whom hast thou degree of knighthood?"

"I took it from the sword of William, the Lion, King of Scotland," replied the Scot.

"A weapon, well worthy to confer honor, nor has it been laid on an undeserving shoulder. I have seen thee bear thyself knightly and valiantly in press of battle, when most need there was, and thou had not been yet to learn that thy deserts were known to us, but that thy presumption in other points has been such that thy services can challenge no better reward than that of pardon for thy transgression. What sayest thou?"

Kenneth attempted to speak, but was unable to express himself distinctly, the consciousness of his to ambitious love, and the keen falcon glance with which Coeur de Lion seemed to penetrate his inmost soul, combining to disconcert him.

"And yet," said the king, "although soldiers should obey commands, and vassals be respectful toward their superiors, we might forgive a brave knight greater offence than the keeping of a simple hound, though it were contrary to our express public ordinance."

Richard kept his eye fixed on the Scot's face, beheld, and beholding, smiled inward ly at the relief produced by the turn he had given to his general accusation.

"So please you my lord," said the Scot, "your Majesty must be good to us poor gentlemen of Scotland in this matter. We are far from home, scant of revenues, and cannot support ourselves as your wealthy nobles, who have credit of the Lombards. The Saracens shall feel our blows harder that we eat a piece of dried venison from time to time, with our herbs and barley cakes."

Recent Literature.

BOOKS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

The Wonderful Story of Old—Log Book Notes—Good Things of "Life"—Beautiful Calendars—P. T. Barnum's Circus, Menagerie and Museum—The Boyhood of Christ—Memory—Astronomy with an Opera Glass—Half Holidays—Magazines—Literary Notes.

In two handsomely bound volumes profusely illustrated comes a work which will be a pleasure to the Bible lover from beginning to end. It is entitled "The Wonderful Story of Old" and is further described upon the title page as the scenes, incidents, and events recorded in the Holy Bible with a brief account of the prophecies, the poetical books, and the epistles. Added to this is important testimony from tradition, ancient inscriptions, and other sources, to illustrate and confirm the sacred record. Besides these interesting and absorbing topics, there are poetic gems, and the best thoughts of biblical scholars and critics, the whole together making volumes rich in thought, and full of information in regard to Testament history. The illustrations are from the works of the great masters. The author and compiler of this fine work is Marcius Wilson, already well known by useful and important works. Published by Faulkner & Allen, 1713 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

From Estes & Lauriat comes a beautiful little volume containing the following five poems illustrated: "The Bugle Song," by Tennyson; "Song of the Spirits Over the Water," by Goethe; "A Canadian Boat Song," by Moore; "Song of the Silent Land," Longfellow; "Song of the Imprisoned Huntsman," Scott. It is printed upon fine paper, in good style.

One of the finest books for the holiday trade is one from White and Allen, New York, entitled, "Log Book Notes Through Life," by Elizabeth N. Little. The first page contains a knot of rope and the name of the author in the loop, and these lines in quaint lettering above and below:

"You may sing me a song,
But it must not be long,
And I'll tell you what it must be,
It must be of the ocean,
In endless commotion,
It must be of my beautiful sea."

The spirit of the book is explained in these lines. All of the illustrations and the poems are of the sea, and the whole is very beautiful. One attraction is the script in which the printed matter at pears. The paper is superb.

"Good Things of Life" fifth series, comes from Frederic A. Stokes, New York. These books are too well known to need commendation. While the bits and illustrations arouse laughter, they invariably teach a lesson by holding up to ridicule some of the foibles of mankind.

From the same house is received the "Tennyson Calendar," with photogravures, by W. St. John Harper. Each month has a page in soft coloring with an illustration and appropriate verse, the whole upon heavy leaves with notched ledges and tied together with white ribbon.

The bound volume of *The Century* has made its appearance, and a magnificent book it is. In its gold covers, it makes up almost a thousand pages, containing several hundred engravings of fine execution and finish, and altogether presenting a most attractive appearance either for a first reading or for a repetition. New York.

The *St. Nicholas* for the year ending in October is bound in two handsome, convenient volumes. It is sufficient to say it is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world. Those who have taken the magazine during the year will find a rich feast in the bound numbers. Scarcely could be found more desirable books for a holiday gift to young people. New York.

Little Ones appears in a bound volume which will make a most charming Christmas present for the children. Such another tempting array of stories and poems with exquisite illustrations it is difficult to find. There are nearly 400 pages prettily bound, containing 550 pictures of all kinds. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

White & Allen, New York, issue a book for little people which will be a great delight. This is "P. T. Barnum's Circus, Museum and Menagerie." The text and illustrations are by P. T. Barnum and Sarah J. Burke. Many of the illustrations are full page colored pictures of scenes in the circus, showing a great host of animals in his collection. The book will be a delight to its young possessors.

Conspicuous among the fine works of art in the way of book publications, conspicuous not alone for its fine execution, so far as the making is concerned, but for the spirit of the text, is "The Boyhood of Christ," by Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur" and "The Fair God." Gen. Wallace has already acquired the favor of the reading public, so that anything from his pen will command attention. He says in his preface that the reason why he, who is neither minister of God, nor theologian, nor churchman, has presumed to write this book, is to fix an impression indistinctly in his mind, and that impression is that the Jesus Christ in whom I believe was, in all the stages of his life a human being. "His divinity was the Spirit within him and the Spirit was God." Harper and Brothers, New York.

Natural Gas is the annual of *Judge*, and contains some 200 of the best black and white illustrations, with its brightest and wittiest sayings. The *Judge* is never dull, and a collection of its best of the year is a specific for every form of the "blues." It abounds in good laughs. New York.

In the International Education Series of D. Appleton & Co., New York, comes "Memory, What It Is and How to Improve It," by David Kay, author of "Education and Educators." This important topic is well treated by one who seems to have given a fair study to its possibilities. It is sufficient to say that he does not approve of much memorizing in order to improve the faculty.

Another book from the Appletons, is "Astronomy with an Opera Glass," by Garrett P. Serviss. It is designed to be an introduction to the study of the starry heavens with the simplest of optical instruments. The work contains maps and illustrations to facilitate the recognition of the constellations and stars visible to the naked eye.

G. W. Dillingham, New York, issues "Dick Brodhead," by P. T. Barnum. It is a tale of perilous adventures with animals, told in a way to interest boys. Dick was a wonderful boy of fourteen, who was left alone by accident on the shore of Africa. The way in which he escaped from the perils that surrounded him is told in the story.

"Tauered" is a novel from the same publishing house. The author is Dr. E. A. Wood, of Pittsburg, and this is his first bow to the public. The story is made up of a combination of music, song, vice, crime, love and despair, and is full of incident throughout. As the name indicates, this is a tale of the opera, the principal characters being upon the operatic stage.

"Half-Holidays," by Herold Van Santvoord, is a collection of brilliant and racy essays on a large number of interesting topics. They are wide in range, embracing such dissimilar matters as "Ghosts," "Patching," "Kissing," "Whistling," and "The Fear of Death." A book of essays is becoming a comparatively rare thing. The novel is crowding it out. For that reason, if no other, the public should give the author of this volume their attention. Published by John B. Alden, New York.

In the Wyoming Series, published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, the first issue is "Wyoming," by Edward S. Ellis, the author of "Young Pioneer Series," "Log Cabin Series," etc. It is a story for boys, the scene of which is laid in the lovely Wyoming Valley, in the time of the Revolution. The book is full of stirring incidents.

Frederic S. Stokes & Bro., New York, issue in pretty form a holiday souvenir entitled "Seacoast Views Here and There," edited and illustrated by Susie Barston Skelding, with fac similes of water color drawings of several places in the old world. It is put up in sheets, tied together with cords, with cover of cardboard, and center piece of tinted celluloid containing title.

"The Hope of Christ Calendar" is issued by White & Allen, New York. It is upon sheets of white paper, with finely colored pictures of scenes taken from the life of Christ. With each is an appropriate verse from the scriptures. The sheets are tied together with silk cord, the whole making an attractive combination.

From White & Allen comes also "The Old Folks at Home," illustrated by G. W. Brenneman. This old ballad, familiar almost as the alphabet, possesses a new attraction put up in the exquisite form in which it now appears. The illustrations are particularly spirited, and the text picturesque and attractive.

Literary Notes.

About £5,000 is said to have been subscribed for the Matthew Arnold memorial fund.

"The Life and Letters of Mary Howitt," edited by her daughter, will soon be given to the world.

"The Wicked World," by Mrs. H. Lovett Cameron, is issued in Lippincott's series of select novels.

"A Christmas Rose; a Blossom in Seven Petals" is the title of Francillon's latest book, which the *Harpers* bring out this week.

Margaret Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher," is to have an article to *Atlantic Monthly* for January.

Roberts Brothers publish a holiday edition of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country," with 40 illustrations, by F. T. Merrill.

Macmillan & Co. issue "Sketches from a Tour Through Holland Germany," by Prof. J. P. Mahaffy and J. E. Rogers.

Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, has just completed "Masks or Faces?" A Study in the Psychology of Acting, which Longmans, Green & Co., will issue at once.

Cassell & Co. are to issue a new edition of Gustave Dore's illustrated Bible in weekly numbers at a very low price. Originally the work cost the subscriber somewhere in the neighborhood of $40.

Frederick Saunders, of the Astor Library, author of "Salad for the Solitary," is the author also of "Stray Leaves of Literature," which Thomas Whittaker will publish early in December.

Messrs. Appleton & Co. will publish early in December a work entitled "From Flag to Flag; A Woman's Experiences and Adventures in the South During the War, in Mexico, and in Cuba."

Worthington Company announce Ida Waugh's great artistic effort in a juvenile book, "Bonnie Bairns," with 48 large quarto illustrations, every page in colors. The text is by Miss Amy Blanchard.

Like most distinguished men, sooner or later it was to be expected that Dr. B. W. Richardson would write a novel. His "Son of a Star" is a historical romance of Great Britain and Judea in the days of Hadrian.

The first instalment of Captain Charles King's stirring war story, "Between the Lines," appeared in the number of *Harper's Weekly* issued November 28. The same number contained pictures of scenes and personages connected with the recent revolution in Hayti.

John G. Whittier, who will be 81 on December 17, was a contributor to the first number of the *Atlantic Monthly* (November, 1857,) and the publishers will issue with the January number of the magazine a fine new steel engraving of the placid yet strongly marked features of the poet.

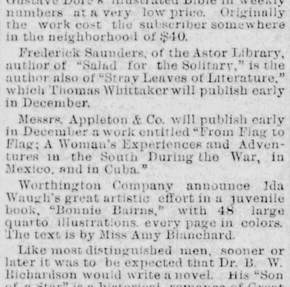
J. B. Lippincott & Co., publish a bound edition of "The Quick or the Dead," containing a preface by Amelie Rives, who gets back at her critics with an ugly stick, saying, among other things, "It seems to me that books well meant, strongly written and from a clean heart resemble mirrors wherein every one who reads sees his own reflection. The pure will see purity—the foul-minded foulness."

The Methodist Book concern will be a century old next year and will celebrate the event by the opening of an imposing structure of brick and granite now going up at Twentieth street and Fifth avenue, New York. The building and grounds will cost $1,000,000, and the intention is to make it the finest publishing house in the country.

Lee & Shepard announce for speedy publication "From Lady Washington to Mrs. Cleveland," by Lydia L. Gordon; "Andersonville Violets," by Herbert W. Collingwood; "Lives of the Presidents," by John Frost and Harry W. Fiendly, "The Year's Best Days," by Mrs. Rosa Hartwick Thorpe; "Art Scale Souvenairs," "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," in the German language; "Start in Life Stories," by J. T. Trowbridge, and "Milch Cows and Dairying," by Charles L. Flint.

Crimination and Recrimination.

[From Texas Siftings.]



She—"Perhaps you are not aware, Col. Snarlington, that I had half a dozen offers before yours."

He—"And perhaps you are not aware, Mrs. Snarlington, that I proposed to a dozen different women before I met you."

—The most remarkable cures of scrofula on record have been accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it. Sold by all druggists.

They Knew the Man.

Deacon Goode was addressing a gathering of street boys, and in order to indicate the duty of unselfishness he told about a nice little lad who had been given ten cents to spend for candy, but who gave it to a poor man in the street. He concluded by asking, "And what do you think of that, boys?"

"I say, mister," asked one of the boys, "did the cove wot got the blunt take on awfully and tell us how his wife and six children was starving?"

"Yes," said the deacon; "I think he did."

"Well, then," continued the spokesman, "we thinks as how that nice little boy was jolly green. Sneak McGaffin couldn't play it on any of us fellers.—*Boston Transcript.*

A MAIDEN'S HEART.

How should the heart of a maiden be?
As pure as the lily that blooms on the lea,
As clear as the dew from the heavens that fall,
As true as the mirror that hangs on the wall,
As fresh as the fountain, as gay as the lark
That trills out its song 'twixt the day and the dark,
As glad as the angels, when soaring they fly
On the bright wings of love to their homes in the sky.

—*From the German.*

Rough on the Editor.

Author—"Have you read the criticism of the editor of the *Zeitung* on my play?"

Actor—"Yes, it is very biting."

Author—"Do you suppose his criticisms are biting because he doesn't get enough to bite, or doesn't he get enough to eat because his criticisms are biting?"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

$80 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable attachments. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out it sold for $80, with the attachments, and now sells for $250. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 113, Augusta, Maine.

OUR WEEKLY SALAD.

FAILURE.

As some great bird,
Whose hurt wing answers not her will,
Still beats the air in useless stirring—
And dying—with strong talons, hold yet
Her hard earned prey;—
While with wide, hungry beaks, her far off young
Wait, vainly calling;

Or, a spent swimmer,
Breasting angry waves to save a life,
With dying eyes, fixt on the rescuing boat,
And knowing it is all too late;
Makes still his strokes, grown feebler
With each laboring breath—yields not
The life, he gives his own to save.

Can this be failure?
Nor bird, nor swimmer, gives up *purpose.*
Long, long centuries
Agone, one walked the earth, His life
A seeming failure—
Dying—he gave the world a gift
That will outlast eternities.

—*Louisa Houghton, Warsaw, N. Y.*

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD is one of the brightest of writers upon manners and social customs, and when she makes an adverse criticism it is a fair one and well deserved. In a recent letter from Paris she writes of the estimation in which American women are held in Europe and explains the matter. They are said to behave badly in a crowd, which she says, is not because they are rough, but that they are thoughtless. It requires presence of mind to behave well when one is tossed and jammed, pushed and jostled, and yet it is very necessary. Mrs. Sherwood's gentle apology for ill manners upon such occasions is of itself a reproof. In nine cases out of ten the rudeness is caused by selfishness, and that renders the guilty ones thoughtless. The determination to get "there," the *there* being a supposable best place makes rough an otherwise fairly well behaved woman.

IN Europe women rarely go to any place where a crowd is probable without any escort, and he does the necessary pushing. In this country, however, it is a very common thing to see ladies alone in public places, depending upon their own efforts to see and hear what is going on. Those of the aggressive character are very likely to forget themselves, and sometimes presuming upon their sex, they outrage all proprieties by their determination to carry their point and secure a desirable place. The fact is this sort of selfishness though is not confined to one sex. Many people seem to lose all respect for the rights of others in public places, and persons who appear to be well-bred in the drawing room are boors in crowds. This may be more patent here than abroad from the fact of the comparative absence of caste lines and consequent difference of privileges.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S comments upon one peculiarity of Americans which she thinks it would be well to overcome when in Europe, and that is their dislike to saying, "I cannot afford it!" No European, she writes, is ashamed to say this, but Americans are. This is one of the evils of life at home as well as abroad. Everybody desires to be thought to be possessed of money, even if he is not, and to say, "I cannot afford to do this or to do that," seems to be a sort of acknowledgement that in some way one is a failure. The absurdity of this is evident, for success in piling up wealth is largely an accident resulting from a happy combination of circumstances. Yet the quiet announcement of a pecuniary inability to do what somebody else happens to be able to do is no disgrace and need not be felt as one.

A NEW form of protection for a stranger in a strange land is the "identification card," which will enable a person under all circumstances to identify himself, thus permitting him to cash a check or money order, and to obtain registered letters or mail matter without rushing around to find a man who knows him. The card is enclosed in a morocco case, so that it can be carried conveniently in the owner's vest pocket. In one corner of the card is placed the photograph of the person to whom it is issued, together with his signature. Beneath this is placed the attestation of some notary public to the genuineness of the likeness and signature. In another division of the card is registered the name, occupation, place of birth, age, and citizenship; in fact, any little matter of personal history which may go to prove the responsibility of the possessor of the card. Room is also left in another column for the signatures or addresses of any references the bearer may find convenient to have with him. Fortified with all these credentials, no matter how suspicious a character one might look, it would hardly seem possible that one would ever be driven to the extremity of sending for the famed "Magianis."

ONE of the well known fables concerning women is that in which it is asserted that she never can control a hammer sufficiently to hit a nail on the head. It is said that fingers and thumbs suffer more than the nail, though, for that matter, men do as much execution upon themselves in the use of a harmless needle. However appropos of the nail fable, the following objection was recently raised to women entering politics: that in nailing lies, they would always be smashing their thumbs.

IT has long been a source of wonder how books could be bought so cheaply. Standard works bound in good cloth binding, good print and fair paper can be often purchased for the trifling sum of 25 cents. It is surprising and causes one to wonder where the profit could come from or even how the first cost of the book can be met. But murder will out and in a recent article on the subject the true inwardness of the matter is exposed. Some one who had an interest in the welfare of humanity in general and working girls in particular constituted herself into a committee of one and applied for work at several of the large binderies in a great city. She succeeded at last in getting into one of the largest and best known establishments, and while pretending to learn the trade kept her eyes and ears open and took notes. The condition of the poor binding girls is most pitiable. They are kept upon starvation wages, paid by the piece and not by the day. A new hand is obliged to work three weeks before her name is entered on the pay roll. They are allowed only thirty minutes for rest and recreation at noon and are worked from eight in the morning until nine or ten at night. Several cases were noticed where the fingers of the girls were worn literally to the bone, the points of the hand blistered and the skin torn away from the wrists three inches above the palm from constant rubbing against the sheets they were folding. All this, that books may be sold for a song. It is the old story over again one-half of the world suffers for the other half's pleasure.

To those who know these hard facts it will be difficult to open a book without seeing the pale faces of the poor binding girls between the leaves and make one long to right the wrongs of humanity and punish the oppressors.

MRS. WARD'S novel, "Robert Elsmere" has been made the subject of much thought and many discussions by thousands of reading and thinking minds. The Rev. Dr. Collyer, in a recent sermon, made the hero of this successful novel the subject of his discourse. He is impressed with the idea that in his wanderings abroad he saw the original of Robert Elsmere. In impressing this belief Dr. Collyer uses the following words: "We came to a small gray church, and there, as I think, we saw this man. He was standing near the small churchyard musing. The likeness comes back to me with the truth of a photograph, and it has remained with me always, because he turned to look at us as we halted a moment, as if he would fain have spoken and I have since regretted we did not stop to speak to that tall and rather slender man with the good and homely face, the parson of that church. And as I read this book and think that this may have been Elsmere, the whole incident comes back to me afresh." Apropos of this same hero a story is told of a would be literary man who entered a book store and said to the clerk, "I've heard a good deal about a new book called Robert L. Smear. Got it?"

Wisdom on Exhibition.

First Lady (looking at programme)—Tell, me, dear, what does *Le Maitre des Forges* mean?

Second Lady (patronizingly)—The Master of the Forges, dear; it's the original of "Jim the Penman," you know.—*Philadelphia Stage.*

An Answer at Last.

Wormley: "I've at last discovered the answer to the question; 'Is marriage a failure?'"

Wife: "Have you, my dear? Why, that's very interesting."

Wormley: "When it takes place it's a failure, and when it doesn't, it's a success."—*Epoch.*

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. C. R. DAKE, Belleville, Ill., says: "I have found it, *and it alone* to be capable of producing a sweet and natural sleep in cases of insomnia from overwork of the brain, which so often occurs in active professional and business men."

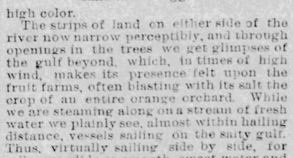
A JAUNT SOUTHWARD.

TO THE MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH.

Orange Groves and Other Pretty Things—Degenerated Acadians—The Blade Reporter's Cruise on the Lower Coast.

BOHEMIA is a situation, not a place. The open shed under which pulled the train, after five hours' run from New Orleans, and the water tank, were the only adjacent stationary evidences of civilization to be seen. This was, of course, on the river bank, or levee, but back about half a mile could be seen a group of dilapidated old buildings which mark the deserted sugar plantation known in its palmiest days as Bohemia. A few negro families, bat like, now inhabit the forsaken place, and representatives of the colony came over to see the train and its passengers, and to buy some of the cocoanut pies the train "butcher" had brought down from New Orleans.

We were pleased to find Grace Pitt awaiting our coming. Such little attentions are always gratifying, even when the fair name pertains to a steamboat. The Grace Pitt, as I should have said it, is a little propeller which, if deprived of the one stage, or gang plank, swinging from her bow, would look more like a lake boat than any type of river craft. Come to think of it, I believe I was told that she was built up on the lakes some where, and brought down here around the coast. She carries the United States mail, some passengers and a little freight, which on the down trip may be merchandise for the stores, or supplies for Port Eads or the light houses, and on the up trip is pretty certain to be fish—red snappers and bull heads,—and oysters.



I should not forget to add that she also carries a steward, from the blue Alsatian mountains, who keeps a bar—usually in his trunk—and carries a fine assortment of wines and liquors, all of which, for the sake of convenience and safety in case of shipwreck, he keeps in one bottle.

A little collection of small farms on the river bank, opposite Bohemia, was the first objective point of the steamboat, and thence we went down stream, zig-zagging our way from one shore to the other.

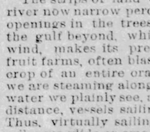
Every house, farm and "store" is a stopping place for the boat that carries the mail, and at each landing the leather pouches, containing, we will suppose, nothing, or a postal card, perhaps a letter or two or a few papers, are exchanged, a bare-footed roustabout doing the act with agility, running out the extended stage and experiencing many narrow escapes from falling into the water. Often he is impeded at his reckless abandon, for, judging by his outward appearance, he and water never agreed very well, and I dreaded to see them thrown into forcible contact.

The little farms of the Acadians, who live along the river side, are diminutive gardens of

Eden, and the descendants of the family of Evangeline here live in a luxuriousness of oranges, magnolia and bright flowers. Only the first named has any marketable value, however, but orange growing is not profitable, and the great waste of magnolia nerfume is unnoticed. The fragrance of the magnolia is often described as intoxicating. In some countries nothing that is intoxicating is allowed to be wasted.

The Acadians live and dress with great simplicity, but talk elaborately, if not extremely gaudily, in French which has been called out by my comments. Our boat came out to see the boat and witness the ceremony of unloading the single copy of a newspaper which would be, for a week to come, the oracle of the settlement, read and explained by the wise one of the neighborhood. There were girls in these groups, but alas! none who in face or figure resembled Longfellow's lamented heroine.

At many of the landings the orange crop was being harvested and prepared for shipment, either by steamboat or the slow and



capacious single-sail luggers of the Italian fruit dealers. One orange grower, I was told, sold his crop for $20,000, which either a pretty good figure or a good story. Still, as I believe it myself, I have no hesitancy in repeating it. A vista of this grand river, whose curves are barely concealed by the low verdure clad banks, is a picture of sublimity, to which the red sails of the luggers add a bit of high color.

The strips of land on either side of the river now narrow perceptibly, and through openings in the trees we get glimpses of the gulf beyond, which, in times of high wind, makes its presence felt upon the fruit farms, often blasting with its salt the crop of an entire orange orchard. While we are steaming along on a stream of fresh water we plainly see, almost within hailing distance, vessels sailing on the salty gulf. Thus, virtually sailing side by side, for miles we glide on smooth, sweet water and see our neighbors making a troublous passage on the rough and briny deep.

Thus, visiting alternately the right and left bank of the river, with sights of orange groves, rice farms and rice mills, we finally arrived at quarantine station. Here all incoming ocean vessels are stopped and examined before being allowed to approach nearer the city, and in case they are infected, they must undergo a disinfection, in the performance of which all cargo is removed to the dock, where it is subjected to a bath treatment from a black tank full of chemicals, propped up over a high trestle.

The sick and infected passengers and crew are, in the meantime, removed to the commodious buildings on shore, and there detained the requisite time, until danger is past. Before the adoption of the present system of disinfection, vessels with disease on board were detained at quarantine twenty days. Now the cargo and vessel can be sprinkled with the liquid germ exterminator, and a detention of five days is all that is necessary.

A little below quarantine are two relics. One is Fort St. Phillips, on the left shore, and Fort Jackson, on the right. The former is but a grass-grown embankment, and the latter is nearly the same except that the earthworks surmount a brick wall. Either fort could be taken after a brief bombardment of shot balls, as the sergeant in charge would most probably fly for his life in the early part of the engagement.

An excellent opportunity, which here presents itself, of padding out this letter with the relation of the part these forts took in history, will be disregarded. I am not writing history.

The boat's chief clerk (there was but one) took me off in a corner, and, in the silence of the lee scuppers, he said in a stage whisper:

"You mark my words, we're going to have a storm."

I looked at the clear, unclouded sky, just mellowing with the first tints of twilight; I saw the last shooting rays of the setting sun casting their golden reflection on the waves of the gulf, turning the sails of the oyster boats into silver, and lengthening the shadows of moss-draped trees far out on the placid surface of the river.

When I again faced my confidential informant I must have looked incredulous.

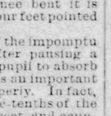
"We'd have a storm," he reiterated; "our Jonah is on board."

"Your Jonah—and who is he?"

"That preacher chap in the cabin. He is going to Port Eads. Every time we have him on board we get a storm. The last time was when he was going down to the dump——"

To cut this short, he gave a graphic account of a stormy night when the preacher figured as a hero and a Christian.

This prompted me to form the acquaintance of the "Jonah," who I found to be a preacher of the M. E. church, south, and was employed in missionary work along the river. He was a good man—too good to waste his energies on the material that offered in this region, but I did not attempt to dissuade him from his path of duty, wet and soggy as it must be. At my request the artist sketched "Jonah," and save that he has not done full justice to the lambrequin whiskers, the likeness is striking.

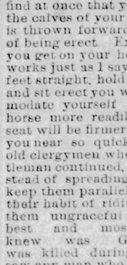


"The Jump," above alluded to, is the first opening from the river to the gulf, and is used as a channel by vessels of light draft. A few houses of fishermen on one shore and the custom house station on the other, mark the opening westward to salt water. From this point southward the river banks are useless except to fishermen, and so narrow that one could almost throw a cat from the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

Cobbett's Gap, an opening to the East, came next, and this is the last until the head of the passes is reached—where Pass a l'Outre (otter pass) opens to the southeast, and South pass and Southeast pass to the points indicated by their respective names. All are important channels, but it is South pass where the great Eads jetties have made navigation possible for the largest ocean vessels, and down South pass the Grace Pitt steamed, as the moon rose and cast her refulgence over water and marsh. REAM.

JUST TOO SWEET.

This Little Tot is Arrayed in the Very Latest Winter Wrap for Girls.



Among the numerous winter wraps for little girls, there are none to be found warmer and yet so becoming as that we give in our illustration. It is made of fine cloth lined with flannel, and the half wide sleeves are drawn in with elastic at the wrist. The large hood and pelerine are cut in one piece and trimmed with fur to match. Grey is taken for green cloth, black to red. Muff to match.

HOW TO SIT A HORSE.

An Old Cavalryman's Pointers to an Inexperienced Rider.

"The best riders in the world," said an old cavalryman, who was giving a greenhorn some points on equestrianism, "are the Mexicans. Buffalo Bill's cowboys are splendid riders, but the Mexicans are better still. And their superiority is in part due to the kind of saddle they use. That love English saddle you've got there," he continued, "I couldn't ride in. Now, the great beauty of the Mexican saddle is that a man sitting in it has his legs almost straight down beside the horse, like a clothes pin. A Mexican on horseback keeps his heels and shoulders nearly in line, his feet planted firmly in his stirrups underneath him and pointing straight ahead, parallel with the horse. Our McClellan saddle would be as good as the Mexican saddle if it only had the stirrups placed a couple of inches further back. As it is a man riding in a McClellan saddle has to bend his leg at the knee in the English style. Now, with the knee bent it is almost impossible to keep your feet pointed straight ahead.

"This position of the feet," the impromptu riding-master continued, after pausing a moment to allow his casual pupil to absorb what he had already said, "is an important thing in learning to ride properly. In fact, it is the thing. And yet nine-tenths of the riders you see about the street and country roads every day have their toes turned at an angle of 45° from the sides of the horse. As a consequence, these riders can't have a firm seat, and don't enjoy the exercise half as much as they would if they rode properly."

"How is it the way the toes point has so much to do with good riding?" a *Star* reporter who happened to be on hand inquired.

"To sit firmly on a horse and at the same time to have the body erect and free to give with the horse's motion," the cavalryman said, "you must grip the animal's sides with your knees. Not with any of the calves of the legs, mind, not with the thighs, but with the knees alone. Now, if you don't keep your toes pointing straight ahead, or nearly so, it is impossible to get this grip with the knees. Turn your toes out, and you will find at once that you grip the horse with the calves of your legs and that your body is thrown forward on the thighs instead of being erect. Experiment a little when you get on your horse and you will see it works just as I say. But if you keep your feet straight, hold tight with your knees and sit erect you will find you can accommodate yourself to the motions of the horse more readily and gracefully, your seat will be firmer, and riding will not tire you near so quickly. If some of our old clergymen when they walk," the gentleman continued, "you will see that instead of spreading their feet apart they keep them parallel. This is the result of their habit of riding, and it often makes them ungraceful on their feet. The best and most graceful rider I knew was General Ashby, who was killed during the war. I never saw any man who looked so handsome on horseback. Off a horse, however, he walked like a duck and was so clumsy that he couldn't get into a parlor without falling over all the furniture in sight. A Mexican astride his high-curved saddle with his legs hanging straight down, rides as easily as if he were sitting in a rocking-chair, and at the same time it is almost impossible to unseat him. He is clothes-pinned onto the horse, and the latter can't get from under him. But a man riding on a flat English saddle with short stirrups, his legs bent at the knee and his toes turned out, has no chance when his horse jumps suddenly. He is in a cramped position, and is almost sure to be thrown forward on the horse's neck or over his head."—*Washington Star.*

THE TONGUE.

"The beneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill," declared the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde,"
The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith,
"A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead.
"Don't let your tongue out off you head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed,"
Says the Chinese, "out strips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart,
"The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung
"Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole,
"Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

—*Philip B. Strong, Mail and Express.*

Saunterings from "Town Topics."

On the Rialto.

First actor—You seem in good spirits this week.

Second actor—Yes. I've been playing the Ghost in Hamlet four nights and six matinees.

De Smyth—What a lovely dog! Is it a St. Bernard?

Miss Ada—No, it's a Newfoundland, born two weeks ago.

De Smyth—Where is the mother?

Miss Ada (to servant)—Biddy, go and call the Oldfoundland upstairs.

Miss Hoboken—Did you have a good time while in the country last summer?

Miss Madison—Yes, indeed. I used to watch them plant eggs and set the horse to hatch butter, and I used to hold the hens while my cousin clipped off their wool.

Rivals on the avenue, 5 p. m.

Dora (who has been "out out")—Where have you been, Cora?

Cora (who did the cutting)—To see "A Brass Monkey."

Dora—Don't you see one enough evenings?

Governess (to little Miss Ethel, who is making famous progress in mythology)—Now, Ethel, what do you know of Minerva?

Ethel—Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom; she never married.

ST. JACOBS OIL
RHEUMATISM.
Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.
Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.
Gentlemen:—Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881, the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the cure certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.
DR. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

The Camp Fire.

[Contributions from the old soldiers are earnestly solicited by the editor of the CAMP FIRE. No matter if you cannot write a lengthy history of your lives, for we much prefer short, lively sketches, personal and historical. All communications will be attended to, and to contributor will be overlooked. We do not want anything from the records, as we are supplied with a full set.]

A WORD TO COMRADES.

The editor of the CAMP FIRE thinks the department can be made still more interesting if comrades will send in anecdotes of army life—on the march, in camp, on the skirmish line, in battle, in hospital, or in the prison-pen. We shall be very glad to have more of these incidents. Can you not send them to us, comrades? The political campaign is over, the enemy is defeated; now let us have a winter of story-telling about the CAMP FIRE.—Ed.

AFTER WHEELER'S RAIDERS.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—In 1864, while Gen. Wheeler was making a raid through Middle Tennessee, one of his divisions got separated from his command by high water. As soon as he crossed the mountain he was met by Gen. Rousseau, near Murfreesboro, and put to flight. At this time my regiment was under Gen. Milroy, at Tullahoma, who was ordered to join Rousseau. We camped the first night near Murfreesboro, and some time during the night Milroy got news that this division of Wheeler's was camping a few miles from us. The next morning, by sunrise we were in pursuit, followed them all day, and camped near them that night. The next morning a fight commenced, which lasted but a few minutes as they were trying to join Wheeler, and would only stop when pressed too hard. Milroy would send up a regiment to annoy them in the rear.

There were but three regiments of us—the 5th, 8th and 10th Tennessee cavalry, and one company of the 2d Kentucky cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Ifred. When it came my time to go up with my regiment (5th Tennessee cavalry) Lieut. Col. Ifred was in my front a short distance. The enemy had planted a battery in such a way and place that he could not see them until he was within a few hundred yards of them. They had thrown out two regiments to support the battery; when he got close enough they opened fire on him and charged at the same time. Ifred was mortally wounded, his men completely demoralized, and by the time I got my men formed, they were only a few rods in my front, coming on like Indians. After one of the most terrific fights that I was in during the service, we drove them back, and then charged their battery, but they were too strong for us. They took the battery away, but we held the ground. After the fight was over I rode up to where Col. Ifred was lying, dismounted and attempted to raise him up, but he could not bear it. The man who killed him rode up by his side and put his pistol to his back and shot him through, the ball lodging just under the skin over his stomach. His men gathered around him with tearful eyes, and then all heard his dying story, which caused all to weep. He met death calmly as a May morning. This was the most affecting scene I witnessed during the war. But thank God those dark days are in the past, and from the recent election, the voting power will soon pass from the hands of him who has used it to the injury of honest soldiers. May this glorious old flag float till time is no more!—J. F. ARMSTRONG, Pierce's Station, Tenn.

THE SURRENDER OF ATLANTA.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I see in the BLADE a letter from the Atlanta *Constitution* about the surrender of that city. I will tell what I know about it, as I was there. As the army made a movement to the right of the city the 20th corps fell back to the Chattahoochee river. The 2d brigade, 3d division, 20th corps, to which the writer belonged, took position at Turner's Ferry. On September 1 we were aroused by loud reports which we thought a battle, but proved to be the burning of three trains of cars loaded with ammunition which they could not get out of the city. The heavens were lit up, and our camp was as light as day. Next morning, September 2, Col. Coburn, with a detachment of his brigade, made a reconnoissance towards Atlanta. We advanced, not knowing what had taken place in the city until near it when we saw two men coming out with a flag of truce. Col. Coburn halted us and rode forward and met them. They proved to be the mayor of the city, who surrendered the city to him. It is possible that the city was surrendered to Gen. Sherman afterwards. We moved in the direction of the encampment we were in the first union troops in the city, the rest of the corps coming in that night and the next day. We had no flag to put up on any building, and Gen. Sherman's headquarters were afterward in what was known as the "Calico House." Ben Harrison commanded the first brigade of the division I speak of. A. CROPSEY, Late Corp. Co. K, 19th Mich. Inf'ty, Vicksburg, Mich.

WHAT OF FLORENA BUDWIN?

Who was Florena Budwin? At Florence, S. C., from a small headstone of marble that stands in the cemetery for Federal soldiers I copied the following inscription into my note book:

2480
Florena Budwin,

The name suggested a woman and a possible history. I hunted up the records of the case and found, in fact, that Florena Budwin, of Philadelphia, died at Florence, S. C., January 23, 1865, aged 20, and that she was the wife of one Captain Budwin, who was killed at Andersonville, Ga. Nothing more.

The meagre details only whetted my appetite for more information. From local tradition I learned that she was a prisoner at the time of her death in childbirth. Disguised in the uniform of a private soldier she had enlisted and followed her husband, had been captured by the Confederates, and her sex was never suspected until she was confined of a child. So romantic an episode deserves a historian. Can not CAMP FIRE readers throw any further light on the subject.

COULDN'T STAND THAT.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—I would like to come in the circle around the fire a few moments before taps, not to grumble at or about old Grover, the champion vetoer, as I can't do the thing justice, but to tell the boys of an incident as I heard it related by one of my old neighbors, a brother-in-law to one of the parties concerned. I was also acquainted with the same party. He was a rank plece on any terms provided it gave the rebels what they asked Democrat, or Copperhead in early life he had a very dear friend, named Barney, who moved West, became a Republican, went into the army, and marched with Sherman to the sea. After the war, the Copperhead, whose name was Bill, visited Illinois, and called upon Barney, whom he had not seen since early manhood. But conversation turned upon the war, and Bill began to abuse Sher

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when especially requested, will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or questions regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then get several questions. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is impossible to reply to an answer in the "next issue," but the Bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle party differences, nor do we desire to publish questions calculated to be of general interest, and no one has a right to demand a reply. Do not request an early reply by mail.

5. No question will receive the slightest attention unless the real and third names above are strictly complied with.

Volcanoes of the World.

Miss Flora B., Bowen, Iowa:

Please give an account of the most destructive volcanoes and where they are located.

The number of great habitual volcanic vents on the globe is known to be in action, is estimated at between 300 and 350. Most of these are marked by mountains of less or greater size. The very unequal distribution of these volcanoes is a fact worth notice. There is one great "habitual volcanic vent" on the continent of Europe, this is Vesuvius, on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. On the islands of the Mediterranean, however, there are no less than six other volcanoes. One of these is on the Lipari Islands; Etna, on the Sicilian coast; and Santorin and Nisyra in the Ægean sea. The African continent is known to contain about nine active volcanoes, four on the west coast and six on the east coast, absent in other active volcanoes occur on islands close to the African coasts. In Asia there are twenty-four active volcanoes, but no less than twelve of these are situated on the peninsula of Kamtchatka. No volcanoes have been found on the Australian continent. The American continent has more volcanoes than the continental divisions of the Old World. There are twenty-six in North America, twenty-three in Central America, and thirty-seven in South America. This summary shows about 117 volcanoes on the continents of the globe; on the islands of the ocean there are nearly twice as many.

The islands of Jan Mayen contains an active volcano, and Iceland has thirteen, and perhaps more; the Azores have six active volcanoes, the Canaries three, while about eight volcanoes line the west coast of Africa. In the West Indies there are ten, and three submarine volcanoes have been found elsewhere, so that on the great submarine ridges that divide the Atlantic basin longitudinally, there are no less than 40 active volcanoes, and the belief that the Atlantic ocean, in the same line, constitutes a much greater number. Geologists assure us that at an earlier period of the earth's history the whole line of the Atlantic ocean was in all probability traversed by a chain of volcanoes of the most active type; these are now submerged, a d only a few mountain tops of this range remain, showing above the sea level. The second great series of oceanic volcanoes extends between the Pacific and Indian oceans, and is in a condition of the greatest activity throughout. In the peninsula of Kamtchatka there are, as we have said, twelve active volcanoes; there are ten in the chain of the Kurile islands; the Japan islands have thirty-eight; while to the southward they have twenty-six; and in the great group of islands southeast of the Asiatic continent there are no less then 50 active volcanoes, showing what is now the greatest focus of volcanic activity on the globe. East and west of this great central focus extend two principal branches. The first of these extends through the Navigator Islands and Friendly Islands, as far as the Fejee Islands. The other passes through Java, and then turns northwestward through Sumatra, the Nicobar Islands, and then Andaman Islands, up to the coast of Burmah. The principal chain appears to be continued through the Aleutian archipelago, and the volcanoes of New Guinea, volcanic openings in New Britain, then Solomon Islands, and the New Hebrides, three active volcanoes on New Zealand, and possibly by Mount Erebus and Mount Terror in the Antarctic regions. Altogether there are probably 150 active volcanoes in the chain of land stretching from Kamtchatka down to the Antarctic, and Professor Judd asserts that if the islands on Indian and Pacific Islands be included in this line, "this system includes at least one-half of the habitually active volcanic vents of the globe." A third series of volcanoes also starts from Behring's Straits, and stretches along the western coast of North America. This includes thirty-one volcanoes in the Aleutian Islands, three on the peninsula of Alaska, several in British Columbia, one at Mount Hood, in Oregon, 18,000 feet in height. Others exist in the territory drained by the Columbia river and throughout the Rocky mountains. Though volcanoes are few, there are traces of volcanic activity in the numerous hot springs and geysers. Further south there is an almost continuous chain of volcanoes stretching through Mexico and Guatemala, and from this part of the volcanic band a branch runs to the West Indies, an enough to connect with the great volcanic band of the Atlantic ocean. In South America there are active volcanoes in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, and a number of dormant and extinct volcanoes occur throughout the Andes, filling up the gaps.

Reporting for Newspapers.

Jas. W. S., Sandy Valley, Pa.:

How can a young man get a position as a reporter on a city newspaper, provided he has the ability to fill such a position. Is a knowledge of shorthand necessary?

One of the greatest essentials of success for a reporter on a city paper is a thorough knowledge of the city and a general acquaintance with the citizens. Men of ordinary ability who possess extended knowledge of points for gathering news and a familiarity with noted local characters, are often of more value to a newspaper than men capable of writing brilliant and highly polished articles, who are comparative strangers in the city. A reporter must get all the news. If acquainted with everything and everybody in town, he gathers his items and writes them up in a crude manner, perhaps, but they contain the one point of news wanted, and the city editor revises the item to suit his fancy. Under these circumstances a young man from the country, unused to the atmosphere and surroundings of a city life, has very small chances of becoming a reporter on a city newspaper, and if he should, his limited acquaintance would prove a drawback which it would take years to overcome. The only exceptions to this are the large metropolitan daily newspapers, where the work is assigned. There, each day, the city editor makes out an assignment book, containing a memoranda of all the principal events of that particular day. Opposite the various items of events are placed the names of reporters detailed to look after them. Each reporter signs his name opposite the detail to denote that he has gone in search of the item. After securing the news in his assignment the reporter returns to the office and writes it up, after which it is handed to the city editor, who generally culls all superfluous words and attempts at "padding," leaving only the bare skeleton of the article, so condensed that it tells in a terse form the exact points of news. The reporter is paid by "space work"—that is, so much a column—hence the cutting down of his article. There have been instances where young men from the country, possessing talent and newspaper ability, have been very successful on metropolitan papers, without an extended knowledge of the city, but they are rare; and of the thousands of weary reporters writing against space on the big New York dailies, only a favored few make more than a miserable existence, earning scarcely enough to keep them alive. At best, a reporter's billet is an uncertain one; and if you have a talent for any other calling, it would be well to cultivate it, as the chances of success in the literary field are all against you, and even after you have gained the top round of the ladder, you will find that you have struggled in vain, and are bound for life to a calling which requires harder work, longer hours, more anxiety and unceasing trouble, for less remuneration financially and less satisfaction over personal efforts, than any other profession you could follow. If you are determined to leave the country and become identified with life in the city, turn your attention to commercial pursuits and let newspapers alone.

Ex-Post Facto Law.

Alma S., Moorsville, Mo.:

Please explain the meaning of ex-post facto law and bill of attainder?

Article 1, section 9, ex-post facto law is one that takes effect retroactively; that is, all transactions that took place before its passage. The provision in the constitution of the United States has been interpreted to refer only to crimes and in that sense the words are commonly used. The following have been decided to come within the scope of the phrase: Every law that makes an action done before the passage, an innocent when done criminally and punishes such action; every law that aggravates a crime or makes it greater than when committed; every law that changes the nature of punishment, or makes it greater than at the time the crime was committed; every law that alters evidence so as to make it easier to convict the offender; every law that will not avowedly relating to crimes in effect imposes a penalty or the deprivation of a right; every law that deprives a person accused of crime, of some lawful protection to which they have become entitled at a former acquittal. Such laws are therefore unconstitutional so far as they apply to acts before their passage. A bill of attainder is legislative conviction of crime with a sentence of death. The accused may or may not be given a trial.

The Hawaiian Islands.

L. E. B., Olin, Iowa:

Will you kindly give me some information about the Hawaiin Islands, class of people, industries, education, etc.?

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands are the most northerly cluster of the Polynesian archipelago, constituting a kingdom, and consisting of twelve islands in the North Pacific, between Mexico and China. Their names and areas, in order from S. E., are: Hawaii, 4,040 square miles; Maui, 603 square miles; Molokini, islet; Kahoolawe, 60 square miles; Lanai, 150 square miles; Haiku, 522 square miles; Kauai, 527 square miles; Lehua, islet; Nihau, 70 square miles; Kaula and Bird Island, islets; total, about 6,100 square miles, of which two-thirds are included in the principal island which gives its name to the group. The islands are of volcanic formation and mountainous, the fertile lands being mostly confined to the valleys and a belt of alluvial soil at the shore. The uplands are better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The mountains are covered with dense forests, are not cultivable. Only seven of the islands are inhabited. In no part of the islands can one journey far without seeing extinct craters generally over grown with luxurient vegetation. Many hundred square miles of Hawaii are covered with recent and barren lavas. Near the shore the natives cultivate sweet potatoes on lavas that are hardly cooled, pulverizing the scoria and mixing with a little vegetable mould. Earthquakes generally occur slightly, but frequently, upon Hawaii, but not so often on the other islands. The lava from volcanic eruptions generally forces its way through a side of the mountain, at a distance of several miles from the terminal crater, which is active at the same time. The eruption in 1859 ran 50 miles to the sea in eight days. The climate of the islands is beautiful and remarkably equable, so much so that the Hawaiian language has no word to express the general idea of weather. Honolulu and Lahaina, from their genial climate, are particularly adapted for the residence of invalids. The indigenous fauna of the islands is small. It consists of swine, dogs, rats, a bat which flies by day, and domestic fowls which appear to be native. There are only a few specimens of singing birds, many species, however, have beautiful plumage. Many varieties of fish frequent the shores and form a staple of diet with the natives. The indigenous flora numbers about 373 species and many more have been introduced. The productions of the islands are most fruits, rice and sugar cane. Up to the year 1839 the islands were governed as an absolute monarchy and upon feudal principles. At present the legislative power is King Kalakaua, and the parliament composed of fourteen nobles, six of whom are white, and 28 representatives, of whom seven are white.

States Admitted to the Union.

J. C. N., King City, Mo.:

1. Who is the present high priest and prophet of the Mormons? 2. Has the homestead law been repealed? 3. Please explain how Illinois came to be admitted with a population of only 47,000, and what was the population of other states when admitted?

1. John Taylor. 3. Not that we are aware of. 3. The population of adjoining territory called Illinois was taken into consideration beyond the present state limits, though the state proper contained only 34,620. The compromise slave question had much to do with it. The population of the states admitted was as follows:

States.	Representative ratio on previous census.	Population when admitted.
Vermont	33,000	85,425
Kentucky	33,000	73,677
Tennessee	33,000	64,000
Ohio	33,000	55,365
Louisiana	35,000	76,556
Indiana	35,000	63,897
Mississippi	35,000 }	75,512
Alabama	35,000 }	
Illinois	35,000	34,620
Maine	35,000	298,269
Missouri	40,000	66,557
Arkansas	47,700	52,240
Michigan	47,700	63,000
Florida	70,680	64,000
Texas	70,680	143,000
Iowa	70,680	78,819
Wisconsin	70,680	180,009
California	93,423	92,597
Minnesota	93,423	120,000
Oregon	93,423	50,000
Kansas	127,381	107,206
West Virginia	127,381	350,000
Nevada	127,381	40,000
Nebraska	127,381	100,000
Colorado	131,425	100,000

The Bank of the United States.

Henry W. Hine, Oneida, N. Y.:

Was there ever a bank established by the United States government, and if so how was the business transacted?

In the history of this country two such banks have been established, known as the Bank of the United States. The first was in 1791 and the second in 1816. The incorporation of the first of these was a part of Hamilton's financial scheme, and it aroused great opposition. The attitude of public men on this measure was among the first indications of the direction in which party lines would tend. Jefferson and the future Republicans demanded a strict construction of the Constitution, and denied the grant of such power to Congress in that instrument. Hamilton maintained that the right to charter a corporation was one of the inherent privileges of a sovereign power, and need not therefore have such authority specifically granted, and that the step was within the sphere of the specified powers of the government enumerated by the Constitution. The bank established in 1791 was to continue for twenty years, its capital was to be $10,000,000, of which $2,000,000 was to be subscribed by the government. In return the government was to receive a loan of $2,000,000, repayable in yearly installments of $200,000. Congress agreed to charter no other bank within twenty years. The bank was authorized to establish branches, and its notes were to be received in payment to the United States. The bank, after running a number of years, ran into difficulties, and during liquidation it was bought out by Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, and continued by him as a private institution. The second bank met a disastrous fate, and became so unpopular that, in 1832, on a plea that the bank was not safe, the President removed the government deposits and placed them in state banks, which were called banks of deposit, and nicknamed "pet banks." Only one more attempt was made to establish a Bank of the United States. This was in 1841, while Tyler was President. Two bills having that end in view passed Congress, but they were both vetoed.

The Weekly Blade.

W. Z., Carleton, Neb.:

What is the weekly issue of the Blade? How much space would the mail bags occupy containing one issue. An answer to this will settle a dispute. Are you excelled in circulation by any paper in the United States: if so, how much.

The weekly issue of the BLADE, as you will observe by the announcement last week, was 157,000 copies. This large edition requires several wagon loads of mail bags, and an immense amount of work in the mailing department. Over 400 bags of mail are sent away from the office each week. The weekly BLADE is printed from rolls of paper forty inches in length. When one roll is fed into the great perfecting presses, which print the paper, cut it off at the required length, paste the pages together and fold the paper ready for delivery. An idea of the amount of paper consumed for the weekly edition may be had when it is considered that 42 of these rolls are used, making a total of 168 miles of paper each week. If this paper was stretched in a direct line it would reach from Toledo, O, to Springfield, Ill. As a strictly family newspaper the weekly BLADE is not exceeded in circulation by any paper in the United States.

Chinese Workmen.

J. M., Pulaski, Pa.:

1. Can you tell me in what book, chapter, 8th verse meet is found first in the bible? 2. Why do the inhabitants of China use their tools the reverse to us. They turn their screws and bolts to the right while we turn ours to the left?

1. In the 11th chapter Samuel, 8th verse, the word meat occurs: "There followed him a mess of meat from the king," also in the 19th chapter of Kings, 8th verse: "He went in the strength of that meat forty days," again 62 Isaiah, 8th verse: "No more give thy corn to be meat for enemies," and so we might quote meat in the sense of different chapters. 2. Because most of their work is done in a sitting posture and necessitates pulling the work toward them to obtain a brace against the body and obviates the necessity of bending over and reaching too far forward. Screws and bolts are set with the right thread to conform with a backward turn of the hand, while we find it less awkward to turn the hand forward and to the left.

Going Up Salt River.

E. A. W., West Unity, O.:

Please answer through the BLADE where the saying "we are going up Salt River," or "they have got to go up Salt River," originated.

This phrase is applied to politicians who are forced out of public life, or who retire because of disappointed ambition. It is said that the phrase arose from a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the navigation of which was very difficult, and the unpleasantness of the journey that stream was thought fairly to represent the feelings of the politicians to whom the phrase was applied.

Railroad Land Grants.

J. C. H., Winona, Ill.:

1. When were the first railroad grants made and to what railroads? 2. Have any grants been made during Cleveland's administration?

1. The first grant for railroad purposes was made in 1850. It consisted of about 2,500,000 acres, granted for the state of Illinois, and it was made in aid to aid the Illinois Central railroad. In 1856 about 2,000,000 acres went to Florida, a similar amount was received by Arkansas, while various other states received large tracts. All more or less aid to the enormous railroad building. The Union Pacific road received 2,000,000 acres, the Kansas Pacific 6,000,000 the Central Pacific 1,100,000, and on its Oregon branch 3,000,000; the Oregon & California 3,500,000; the Southern Pacific 6,000,000; the Southern Pacific branch lines 3,500,000 acres. The most important were those to the Northern Pacific of 47,000,000 acres and of 42,000,000 acres to the Atlantic & Pacific. 2. No railroad grants of importance have been made during Cleveland's administration. Public sentiment is against any more subsidies, and bills are now before Congress to forfeit the lands already granted where they have not been earned by a strict compliance with the terms of the grant.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the Cuticura Remedies.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint."—Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults."—Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever."—Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Miscellaneous.

B. S. B., Bloomfield, Mo.:

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"Vergiss mein nicht."

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Please give a full description how to manufacture fusible bone?

It is a patented article and you can not use it without infringement.

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Should a member of the electoral college die before he casts his vote, how is the vacancy filled?

The surviving electors from that state fill the vacancy.

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In large cities do they ever commence to count the vote before the polls close?

Yes; in New York the votes are counted every hour, and when the polls close the canvass is nearly completed.

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Can you locate for me when Lord Sackville West was appointed minister, and by whom?

The Hon. Sir L. S. Sackville West was appointed by the prime minister of Great Britain, November 14, 1881.

Fanny C., Iona Hill, Cal.:

Please publish the address of John Brown, son of "old John Brown," if possible for you to get it.

John Brown's son lives at Put-in Bay Island, Ottawa county, Ohio.

W. D. P., Maine, Minn.:

Please give through the QUESTION BUREAU the votes by states cast for President in 1884 and 1888, and oblige a subscriber.

When we get the official votes of all the states for this year we shall do so.

C. L. M., Toledo, O.:

Are there any scientific clubs as the Agassiz club or microscopical club in Toledo?

Not that we know of. There was a society for scientific research with the microscope a few years ago, but it was abandoned.

J. A. B., Crested Butte, Col.:

If an American visits Great Britain or England or any other foreign country should have a son born there while he was on duty would said son be a natural born citizen of the United States and elegible to the office of president?

Yes.

D. H., Mead, Neb.:

James G. Blaine was a member of the Maine legislature during the war being speaker of the house until 1861, when he was elected to Congress, where by successive re-elections he held his seat until 1876. In that year he was made United States Senator serving until 1883.

J. M., Clayton, Ill.:

Will you please state where to learn the mail service on a short line, and how to apply for the same?

You must pass an examination before the board of examiners of the civil service commission in the state and then your name will be on the journey that stream was thought fairly to represent the feelings of the politicians to whom the phrase was applied.

YOU CANNOT OBTAIN THESE GOODS

Excepting by being measured at one of our stores or agencies. The great reputation of these justly celebrated goods is now so widely known throughout the length of the Union that we have only to keep plainly in the public view, directing that they be obtained from tape measure. 2. But if you have not time to call for measure, let us about the color preferred, with waist, inside leg and hip measures, remit $3, together with one cent for expressage or postage, and we will forward the goods prepaid to any address in the U. S., guaranteeing a safe delivery and entire satisfaction or money back. Remember that for any cause we receive money at our request upon return of goods, or make alterations free of charge. Our

Famous Custom-Made PLYMOUTH ROCK $3 PANTS Suits cut to order, $13.25. Overcoats, to order, $12.

1. "Only a postal card" with your address, provided you have seen this Paper, brings by return mail 20 samples cloth to select from, self-measurement blanks and

ONLY A POSTAL CARD

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO., Address all mail to 18 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

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285 Broadway, N. Y.; Burnside Building, Worcester, Mass.; Gilmore House, Springfield, Mass.; 60 Market St., Lynn, Mass.; Butler's Exchange, Providence, R. I.

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THE SINGER'S CHRISTMAS.

It is high time to commence practicing Christmas Music, and to "can festivals. DITSON & CO. publish a large number of Christmas Carols, Anthems, Songs, Quartets, &c. Please send for lists.

Beautiful Cantatas for Girls and Boys.

GOOD TIDINGS, or Sailor Boy's Christmas. By Rosabel. 25 cts. $2.40 a doz.

BABE OF BETHLEHEM. Children's Voices and Quartet. Pen, Cutler. 20c. $1.80 per doz.

JINGLE BELLS. Peculiar, fine and very pretty. Leo. R. Lewis. 30c. $3 per doz.

CHRISTMAS GIFT. A Santa Claus Story. Rosabel. 25c. $2.40 per doz.

CAUGHT NAPPING. A nice musical Drama. Leo. R. Lewis. 30c. $3 per doz.

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MESSENGER OF CHRISTMAS. T. M. Towne. 30c. $3 per doz.

CHRISTMAS SONGS AND CAROLS. For Young Children. Kate Douglas Wiggin. 12c. $1.08 per doz.

Bright and Interesting Christmas Services.

JOYFUL CHIMES. (8c., 72c. doz.) Rosabel.

BIRTHDAY OF OUR LORD, (8c., 72c. doz.) Rosabel.

SONG OF THE CHRIST, (12c., $1.08 doz. Sawyer.

Cantatas for Choirs, Societies, &c.

CHRISTMAS EVE, (35c., $3.12 doz.) Gado.

CHRISTMAS, (50c., $4.50 doz.) Gutterson.

CHRISTUS, (60c., $5.50 doz.) Mendelssohn.

Any Book Mailed for Retail Price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, New York.

A Presentiment of Death.

Little Edith was required by her mother to assist in household labor, and it fell to her lot to dust the parlor. When dusting day came around, Edith would moan, "Oh, how unhappy I am!" but after she had completed her task she would change her tune and say, "How happy I am!" On the last recurrence of the dreaded day, Edith went about her work without being told. When she had finished, however, she came into the sitting room with a sad, troubled face. "Mamma," she said, "I'm afraid I'se going to die. I've got so good that I love to dust."—*Boston Transcript.*

OUR CLUB LIST

We have arranged to club the BLADE with either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With BLADE
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 25
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 25
New York Ledger	3 00	3 25
Scientific American	3 00	3 60
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 05
Am. Bee Journal	1 00	1 90
Rural New Yorker (with seed potato)	2 00	2 60
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake	3 00	3 40
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 55
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 05
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 55
Our Little Ones	1 00	2 10
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 25
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 00
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We stipulate that we must receive AT THE SAME time one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other paper ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, or even to the same postoffice.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

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John Brown's son lives at Put-in Bay Island, Ottawa county, Ohio.

W. D. P., Maine, Minn.:

Please give through the QUESTION BUREAU the votes by states cast for President in 1884 and 1888, and oblige a subscriber.

When we get the official votes of all the states for this year we shall do so.

C. L. M., Toledo, O.:

Are there any scientific clubs as the Agassiz club or microscopical club in Toledo?

Not that we know of. There was a society for scientific research with the microscope a few years ago, but it was abandoned.

J. A. B., Crested Butte, Col.:

If an American visits Great Britain or England or any other foreign country should have a son born there while he was on duty would said son be a natural born citizen of the United States and elegible to the office of president?

Yes.

D. H., Mead, Neb.:

James G. Blaine was a member of the Maine legislature during the war being speaker of the house until 1861, when he was elected to Congress, where by successive re-elections he held his seat until 1876. In that year he was made United States Senator serving until 1883.

J. M., Clayton, Ill.:

Will you please state where to learn the mail service on a short line, and how to apply for the same?

You must pass an examination before the board of examiners of the civil service commission in the state and then your name will be on the journey that stream was thought fairly to represent the feelings of the politicians to whom the phrase was applied.

Railroad Land Grants.

J. C. H., Winona, Ill.:

1. When were the first railroad grants made and to what railroads? 2. Have any grants been made during Cleveland's administration?

1. The first grant for railroad purposes was made in 1850. It consisted of about 2,500,000 acres, granted for the state of Illinois, and it was made in aid to aid the Illinois Central railroad. In 1856 about 2,000,000 acres went to Florida, a similar amount was received by Arkansas, while various other states received large tracts, all more or less aid to the enormous railroad building. The Union Pacific road received 2,000,000 acres, the Kansas Pacific 6,000,000 the Central Pacific 1,100,000, and on its Oregon branch 3,000,000; the Oregon & California 3,500,000; the Southern Pacific 6,000,000; the Southern Pacific branch lines 3,500,000 acres. The most important were those to the Northern Pacific of 47,000,000 acres and of 42,000,000 acres to the Atlantic & Pacific. 2. No railroad grants of importance have been made during Cleveland's administration. Public sentiment is against any more subsidies, and bills are now before Congress to forfeit the lands already granted where they have not been earned by a strict compliance with the terms of the grant.

Going Up Salt River.

E. A. W., West Unity, O.:

Please answer through the BLADE where the saying "we are going up Salt River," or "they have got to go up Salt River," originated.

This phrase is applied to politicians who are forced out of public life, or who retire because of disappointed ambition. It is said that the phrase arose from a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the navigation of which was very difficult, and the unpleasantness of the journey that stream was thought fairly to represent the feelings of the politicians to whom the phrase was applied.

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Ex-Post Facto Law.

Alma S., Moorsville, Mo.:

Please explain the meaning of ex-post facto law and bill of attainder?

Article 1, section 9, ex-post facto law is one that takes effect retroactively; that is, all transactions that took place before its passage. The provision in the constitution of the United States has been interpreted to refer only to crimes and in that sense the words are commonly used. The following have been decided to come within the scope of the phrase: Every law that makes an action done before the passage, an innocent when done criminally and punishes such action; every law that aggravates a crime or makes it greater than when committed; every law that changes the nature of punishment, or makes it greater than at the time the crime was committed; every law that alters evidence so as to make it easier to convict the offender; every law that will not avowedly relating to crimes in effect imposes a penalty or the deprivation of a right; every law that deprives a person accused of crime, of some lawful protection to which they have become entitled at a former acquittal. Such laws are therefore unconstitutional so far as they apply to acts before their passage. A bill of attainder is legislative conviction of crime with a sentence of death. The accused may or may not be given a trial.

The Hawaiian Islands.

L. E. B., Olin, Iowa:

Will you kindly give me some information about the Hawaiin Islands, class of people, industries, education, etc.?

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands are the most northerly cluster of the Polynesian archipelago, constituting a kingdom, and consisting of twelve islands in the North Pacific, between Mexico and China. Their names and areas, in order from S. E., are: Hawaii, 4,040 square miles; Maui, 603 square miles; Molokini, islet; Kahoolawe, 60 square miles; Lanai, 150 square miles; Haiku, 522 square miles; Kauai, 527 square miles; Lehua, islet; Nihau, 70 square miles; Kaula and Bird Island, islets; total, about 6,100 square miles, of which two-thirds are included in the principal island which gives its name to the group. The islands are of volcanic formation and mountainous, the fertile lands being mostly confined to the valleys and a belt of alluvial soil at the shore. The uplands are better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The mountains are covered with dense forests, are not cultivable. Only seven of the islands are inhabited. In no part of the islands can one journey far without seeing extinct craters generally over grown with luxurient vegetation. Many hundred square miles of Hawaii are covered with recent and barren lavas. Near the shore the natives cultivate sweet potatoes on lavas that are hardly cooled, pulverizing the scoria and mixing with a little vegetable mould. Earthquakes generally occur slightly, but frequently, upon Hawaii, but not so often on the other islands. The lava from volcanic eruptions generally forces its way through a side of the mountain, at a distance of several miles from the terminal crater, which is active at the same time. The eruption in 1859 ran 50 miles to the sea in eight days. The climate of the islands is beautiful and remarkably equable, so much so that the Hawaiian language has no word to express the general idea of weather. Honolulu and Lahaina, from their genial climate, are particularly adapted for the residence of invalids. The indigenous fauna of the islands is small. It consists of swine, dogs, rats, a bat which flies by day, and domestic fowls which appear to be native. There are only a few specimens of singing birds, many species, however, have beautiful plumage. Many varieties of fish frequent the shores and form a staple of diet with the natives. The indigenous flora numbers about 373 species and many more have been introduced. The productions of the islands are most fruits, rice and sugar cane. Up to the year 1839 the islands were governed as an absolute monarchy and upon feudal principles. At present the legislative power is King Kalakaua, and the parliament composed of fourteen nobles, six of whom are white, and 28 representatives, of whom seven are white.

States Admitted to the Union.

J. C. N., King City, Mo.:

1. Who is the present high priest and prophet of the Mormons? 2. Has the homestead law been repealed? 3. Please explain how Illinois came to be admitted with a population of only 47,000, and what was the population of other states when admitted?

1. John Taylor. 3. Not that we are aware of. 3. The population of adjoining territory called Illinois was taken into consideration beyond the present state limits, though the state proper contained only 34,620. The compromise slave question had much to do with it. The population of the states admitted was as follows:

States.	Representative ratio on previous census.	Population when admitted.
Vermont	33,000	85,425
Kentucky	33,000	73,677
Tennessee	33,000	64,000
Ohio	33,000	55,365
Louisiana	35,000	76,556
Indiana	35,000	63,897
Mississippi	35,000 }	75,512
Alabama	35,000 }	
Illinois	35,000	34,620
Maine	35,000	298,269
Missouri	40,000	66,557
Arkansas	47,700	52,240
Michigan	47,700

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

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ROBINSON LOCKE..... Editor.

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THE COST OF RUM TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY.

It is too often the case that the cause of Prohibition is argued from the standpoint of the moralist alone, and that the economic and all other phases of the question are ignored. This is unwise. Of course the moral aspect of the Rum traffic needs exemplification, but it by no means follows that all other aspects of the matter shall be neglected. We believe that there should be more attention given it from the side of political economy. Startling as the proposition may be, we think the facts will bear us out in the statement that there is expended every year in the United States more than enough labor to produce an abundance of food, clothing, and of every necessary and even luxury of ordinary life, for every human being within the nation's limits. The trouble is, the money representing the labor necessary to produce this is spent in wrong channels; and the chief of these is the expenditure for Rum in all ts forms.

Several years ago a newspaper in a live, rapidly-growing Western city, in a mining district, took the pains to collect the data upon which it calculated the relative total expenditures for Rum, tobacco and the necessaries of life. It found that in the one year the total amount received in that city for the sale of clothing, boots and shoes, coal, and the products of the bakeries, was $1,875,000. The amount spent for Rum was $2,000,000; that for meats, game, live stock, hay, carpets, crockery and glassware, and books and stationery, was $2,075,000. Add this and the $1,875,000 above, and the necessaries of life cost that city $3,950,000. Tobacco and cigars were sold to the amount of $2,225,000. Add the sales of Rum, and we have $4,225,000. Subtract the total spent for the necessaries of life, and the sales of Rum and tobacco were in excess by $275,000.

Suppose that the sums spent for Rum had been added to those spent for the necessaries of life, increasing the total from $3,950,000 to $5,950,000; does it not seem probable that every inhabitant of that city would have been well clothed, well fed and warmed, and well housed? Yet all that was needed to produce that result was that the money each individual spent for Rum had been spent for the things that were needed to make him and his comfortable and physically happy. But you may say that a Western mining town is exceptional in the number of people who use Rum, and that it will not do to judge the nation by that one place. There is some truth in this; yet it was calculated a few years ago, taking the figures of the Udited States census of 1880 as a basis, that the annual expenditures of the entire United States, in round numbers, were as follows for these items:

Liquors of all kinds	$800,000,000
Tobacco	600,000,000
Bread	505,000,000
Meats of all kinds	303,000,000
Woolen goods	237,000,000
Cotton goods	210,000,000
Boots and shoes	196,000,000

It is no exaggeration to say, in the light of this estimate, that for every dollar that is spent for proper food, clothing, and the other necessities and comforts of life, something like fifty cents is spent for Rum. That is, one-third the money that should be spent for these necessaries, and which would be, were it not for the accursed Rum Power, goes into the coffers of the latter. If the latter were pulverized between the upper and nether millstones of Law and Popular Opinion, an added sum, equal to one-half their present receipts, would accrue to the men who are engaged in producing and supplying these necessaries of life to the people of this country.

Here is a vast field for the labors of the political economist. Here is a solution of the problem of hard times, which is the vexing one to which we all are seeking a permanent solution. If the expenditures of our people for useful and needful articles of food, clothing, etc., were increased one-half, the domestic trade of the country would be increased one-half. The only ones who would suffer would be the men who make and deal in Rum; but the increased expenditures in other lines would require a corresponding increase in the means of production. Our farmers would find sale for one-half more of their products; our factories would need to be increased in number, or their force of operatives be enlarged; our merchants would enlarge their stores, and new ones would be added; and the increased demand would furnish labor for tens of thousands more of working men and women.

It is to be remembered that when a man spends money for Rum, he gets no equivalent for his money. He buys a coat, which lasts him for months; but while he is wearing it, he drinks a dozen times its cost, and has nothing tangible to show for the Rum he has imbibed, unless it be the evil that it does him. And it is not to be forgotten that the number of men it takes to produce a thousand dollars' worth of drinks of Rum is much smaller than it takes to produce $1,000 worth of food, or clothing, or any other necessary of life. The vast bulk of the money paid for Rum goes as profit into the pockets of the saloonist; in any other case, the bulk of it is paid to workingmen as the cost of production. It is the one form of traffic which pays the least, in proportion, to the labor which produces its staple, because it requires comparatively less actual labor to make Rum than almost anything else.

It is traffic without one redeeming feature. It is an ulcer in the civilization of the nation, eating out the vitals. It is a burden on every legitimate occupation, robbing each and every one of them of one-third of its legitimate trade. Every manufacturer, every farmer, every producer of food or any other necessary of life, every business man whose occupation is the traffic in any of these necessaries and comforts of life, should look upon the Rum traffic as his own personal enemy, robbing him every year of one-third of the sales he would make were it not for this infernal burden, of which he must carry his share so long as the cause is allowed to exist. From a position of indifference, all these classes of people named should spring into active opposition to this infernal tax upon the people and the legitimate trade and industry of the nation.

The better elements are beginning to see this evil in its true light, and the BLADE proposes to continue doing all it can to aid in their enlightenment. There is no use in paltering about the matter. Human patience is weak, and appetite is strong. The world will never be redeemed from the curse of Rum so long as men are weak enough to indulge in it. So long as men will drink, so long will Rum be made and sold, and so long will the money that should be spent for the necessaries, the comforts, the luxuries of life be poured into the coffers of the Rum Power; and so long as this is so, so long will the Rum Power exert its baleful efforts to extend the drink evil, and to bring men under the dominion of the Rum thirst. There is but one means of lifting this onerous burden on all legitimate business, and that is, through Prohibition, to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

PREMIUMS WITH THE BLADE.

For two subscribers to the Weekly BLADE and $2 we will give as a premium a choice of either portrait announced in the BLADE portrait gallery. For three subscribers and $3 we will mail, post paid, either of the paper-covered books named in our book advertisement in another column. For five subscribers and $5 we offer a choice of "Health and Beauty" or "Social Etiquette." For six subscribers and $6 we will give a copy of "Andersonville," or "Nasby in Exile," or "Hannah Jane," or "Old Doctor Carlin's Recipes." For fifteen subscribers and $15 we will give a Mascot Watch. For eighteen subscribers and $18 we offer a Blade Wringer. For 75 subscribers and $75 we will give a Blade Sewing Machine. Except in the case of the Sewing Machine offer, we require the whole club in one remittance. Here is an opportunity to earn something for almost any sized club. Besides this, we pay the most liberal cash commissions, to those who prefer to work for cash, of any weekly paper in the field. Write us for *confidential* terms to agents. We want agents everywhere. Now is the time to raise clubs.

NO SECTIONALISM.

General CHALMERS, who will contest the Congressional seat in the "shoe-string" district of Mississippi with his Democratic opponent who was given the seat, stopped at Indianapolis on his way to Washington to call on General HARRISON. CHALMERS introduced the subject of politics in the South by saying that all he hoped from the incoming administration is that it shall provide for and insist upon honest elections and a fair count of the votes as cast in the South. This brought in reply, from General HARRISON (as reported by CHALMERS) the following earnest and forcible declaration:

It is fallacy to recognize such a thing as a Southern question. While I am President I shall only demand that the people of the whole country shall obey the laws of the nation without reference to the section in which they may live. It is an insult to me for the Southern people to intimate that it is my desire to deal harshly with them. It would also be an insult to them for me to anticipate that they do not expect to obey the laws as they do and shall exist.

General HARRISON here strikes at the sectionalism which has been for generations fostered in the Southern states. The press of those states habitually and constantly talk of the "South," and the South's interests, and the South's demands, constantly building up a sectional feeling for the aggregation of states embraced under that designation, and in opposition to all the other states and to the Union.

The BLADE has referred to this matter before. The excited speculations of the press in that region as to HARRISON'S "Southern policy" are merely the confession of wrong-doing, and the fear of its correct on. There is no more reason for a Georgia paper to speculate on HARRISON'S policy toward the South than there is for an Ohio paper to daily discuss what his policy will be toward the state of Ohio.

SEAL SKINS are much higher this season, and the reason is given by the sealers in the Pacific, in their complaints against Secretary BAYARD'S lack of backbone. They do not scruple to charge him with shameless desertion of them and their cause. The instructions issued to the revenue cutters in 1884 were to seize vessels in Behring sea which infringe on the Alaska company's privilege. The activity of the officers effectively scared off both British and Americans who had been accustomed to pursue their calling in those waters. Then the secretary, so the seal ers say, withdrew from his position and quietly intimated to the British that their business would not be interfered with. The San Francisco sealers had no knowledge of this change of purpose, and, as a consequence, no American schooners from that port ventured into the Behring sea. The British had a good season, and were not molested in their pursuit. Now the San Francisco furriers are bitter enough in their denunciation of the secretary and the administration.

THERE is one queer thing connected with our Presidential elections—the act that voters will scratch the names of one or more Presidential electors. Now, the electors have but one official function—that of voting for the regularly-nominated candidates of their party for President and Vice-President. That done, they lapse into privste life again. Why any voter who is in favor of the election of his party's candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, should strike off the name of any elector, passes our comprehension. It is about on a par with the foolishness of the man who refused to receive a telegraph message because the messenger boy had soiled hands. Yet in New York, for instance, there is a difference of some 2,000 votes in the number of ballots cast for the highest and lowest electors on the Republican ticket. This difference led to a wild-eyed rumor that two or three Democratic electors had been chosen in that state. Of course this was incorrect. The highest CLEVELAND elector is some 11,000 votes behind the lowest HARRISON elector.

THE liquor men are not going to have such an easy time in Iowa as they anticipated. A man named BOWMAN was convicted at Marshalltown of selling liquors imported from Illinois, and sentenced to pay $1,000 fine, the highest penalty. The United States Supreme court has ruled that a state can not prohibit the importation of liquors, but the Iowa court held that this carried with it no right to sell, even in its original packages. Consequently BOWMAN was fined for selling, not for importing. The case is to be taken through the Supreme court at Washington, to determine whether the right to import carries with it the right to sell, in states where the law prohibits the sale.

THE salient facts so far developed as to the Speakership of the next House are these: the race is between MCKINLEY, of Ohio, and REED, of Maine, (and we are betting on MCKINLEY); CANNON, of Illinois, really wants it, but won't get it; and BURROWS, of Michigan, and BUTTERWORTH, of Ohio, are posing as candidates, not so much from any hope of receiving it as for the prominence it gives them as candidates for chairmanships of leading committees.

THREE weeks and over have passed since the election, and still the result in West Virginia is in dispute to some extent. The Democrats are yelling "fraud" and other things of that sort; but as the election machinery is all in the hands of Democrats, and as the "recounts" are made to inure to the benefit of the Democratic party, it is not difficult to determine where the fraud comes in.

IT is suggested that CLEVELAND should, like JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, be sent to the House of Representatives after his Presidential term expires. Mr. CLEVELAND will, if he follows this idea, have to acquire citizenship in some state. He gave up his residence in Buffalo, and since then is merely a citizen of the District of Columbia, which has no Representative.

MCKINLEY is the favorite with the people for Speaker of the next House.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LAMENT.

The annual message of President CLEVELAND is a long, wordy document, not devoted to one topic as was that of a year ago, but covering the general points of federal administration, and abounding in recommendations to Congress to legislate in various directions. Many of these recommendations are good in their way, and non-partisan in their nature, dictated by a sincere desire to have Congress take forward steps in many praiseworthy directions—while some are not at all consonant with the feeling of a majority of the people.

The most noticeable feature of Mr. CLEVELAND'S final message is the opening portion, which is practically an official scolding of the American people because they did not accept his views on the tariff. He repeats, in different phraseology, the time-worn free trade arguments which made up his noted message of one year ago, in language that fails to cover the bitterness of spirit in which it was penned. This portion of the document closes with paragraphs which, stripped of their stilted and ponderous verbiage, simply express the opinion that the issue of the November election was the result of the ignorance of the voters on the matter, and more especially of the farmers, and which contains the prophecy that they will change their minds eventually and accept the free trade principle.

Having freed his mind of its load of disappointed ambition and of bitterness over the defeat of himself and party, Mr. CLEVELAND devotes the remainder of his message to a relation of facts in regard to the executive departments of the government and their proceedings for the past year. There is a vast number of suggestions as to legislation which the President thinks necessary, which will meet the usual fate of such recommendations—the majority will be quietly ignored by the law-making power.

Whoever may have inspired the message of a year ago, it is clearly in evidence that the present huge mass of verbal chaff is the President's own. It has all the marks that the people have learned to associate with CLEVELAND'S literary style. It is platitudinous, involved and pretentious in structure, and covers the lack of originality beneath a stilted, ridiculous phraseology. We have not room to-day to discuss the message at length, and must reserve that for some other occasion.

THE BATTLE OF HARLEM BRIDGE.

The vote of the state of New York decided the Presidential election this year. With Indiana Republican and Connecticut and New Jersey Democratic, the party which won New York triumphed in the nation.

As is well known, the Democratic strength in the state of New York is south of the Harlem River. This is the name of the stream which separates Manhattan island from the main land. South of it are the counties of New York (which has the same boundaries as the city of New York), Kings, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk. The official vote in these counties was:

	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.
New York	106,921	162,735	1,126
Kings (Brooklyn)	79,051	82,507	1,116
Queens	11,017	12,683	243
Richmond	4,100	5,764	168
Suffolk	7,167	6,600	492
	199,256	270,289	2,745

Cleveland's plurality over Harrison, 71,033.

The remainder of the state of New York, 55 counties, is very strongly Republican. Out of these 55, the Democrats carried but six counties, and these by small pluralities. HARRISON came "down to Harlem Bridge" with 85,406 votes over CLEVELAND, and there met the Democratic plurality of 71,033 in the five counties of the Democratic strongholds. Hence HARRISON'S plurality in the state is 14,373.

In 1884, BLAINE came down to the Harlem with 57,746 plurality, and there met the Democratic plurality of 58,793. CLEVELAND won by 1,047 votes.

This year, on the state ticket, Governor HILL'S plurality is 19,133, against 11,134 in 1885. MILLER'S vote is 140,992 larger than DAVENPORT'S in 1885, and HILL has 148,991 more votes than he had in that year; the Prohibition vote is 669 less than it was in 1885. MILLER runs 19,015 behind HARRISON, and HILL 14,491 ahead of CLEVELAND.

WHEN THE ELECTORS MEET.

On October 19 of this year a law was passed by Congress regulating the date on which the Presidential electors in each state shall meet to cast their votes for President and Vice President. This is amendatory to the act of February 3, 1887, and repeats the provision of the latter act that the electors shall meet on the second Monday in January.

The second Monday in January, 1889, comes on the 14th day of the month; consequently that is the date on which HARRISON and MORTON will be formally chosen President and Vice President of the United States.

The following section is added, to provide for a possible contingency:

SECTION 141.—Whenever a certificate of votes from any state has not been received at the seat of government on the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that state has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of government.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* talks some solid horse-sense as to changes in federal offices after March 4 next, in the following paragraph:

A "clean sweep" in the Federal offices after the Harrison administration comes into power is neither probable nor desirable. It is entirely safe to say that comparatively few Democratic officeholders of the purely subordinate class will be removed simply because they are Democrats. Under no other Presidency since Jackson's has so many shiftless, ignorant and incompetent creatures been given positions in the government civil service as have been appointed to office during the Cleveland *regime*. There is an exceedingly cheerful prospect that most of these rascals will be turned out promptly and summarily when the Republicans resume control of the government on March 4, 1889.

THE effect of the Brooks high license law has been to materially decrease the sales of beer in the First internal revenue district of Pennsylvania, which includes the city of Philadelphia. The sales of beer stamps for each month shows a falling off of at least 10 per cent of the corresponding month of the previous year. The Philadelphia *Record* says that the brewing business, as a result of the operation of this law, has become unprofitable. Several breweries are losing money, and one has already gone into the hands of a receiver.

THE attempt to split the G. A. R. and build up a Democratic order out of the Democratic members thereof seems to meet with no sympathy outside of Indiana and Illinois, where it is confined to the personal friends of PALMER and MATSON.

GENERAL HARRISON is perfectly right in refusing to make any premature announcements of his policy. There is time enough for that in his inaugural address.

A PROTRACTED drouth threatens famine and ruin to many districts in Australia. Thousands of sheep have already died on the ranches from starvation.

CHICAGO gave CLEVELAND 3,604 plurality over HARRISON, while the entire county, including the city, gave Harrison 816 plurality over CLEVELAND.

THE Republican majority in the next House of Representatives will not be less than three, and may be eleven.

CAN two defeated Democratic candidates succeed in breaking up the G. A. R? We trow not.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER.

A Chance to Make One Hundred Dollars.

There are among the thousands who read the BLADE a great many who have keenly watched the past campaign, and with unerring eye have read the signs of the times. They believed that HARRISON was to be elected President, and they said so. Their political sagacity made them winners. Now their attention is directed to the new administration, and the first point of interest is President HARRISON'S Cabinet.

In order that the BLADE readers may have a chance to further show their judgment in political matters, we have decided to offer

A Cash Prize of One Hundred Dollars

to the regular subscribers of the BLADE who will, between now and the first of March next, guess the Cabinet to be appointed by President HARRISON.

Every regular subscriber is entitled to a chance at this prize, provided that he send us with his guess, the name of one new yearly subscriber, with one dollar. Mind this does not mean that when your subscription expires you can send a dollar, renew your subscription, and be entitled to a guess for the hundred dollars. You must already be a subscriber, and must send us one new subscriber at the regular rate. Then you will be entitled to make your guess.

In case two or more should give the correct Cabinet, the hundred dollars will be evenly divided.

In making your guess, send the name of the new subscriber and his money and on a separate sheet of paper the names you think will constitute the new Cabinet. For instance, let your letter read thus:

EDITOR BLADE:—Enclosed find one dollar, for which please send Weekly BLADE one year to ——— ——— (giving full postoffice address), a new subscriber, which entitles me to a guess as to the HARRISON cabinet.

Then, on the other sheet, write:

EDITOR BLADE:—I believe that President HARRISON'S cabinet will consist of

Secretary of State—.....
Secretary of the Treasury—.....
Secretary of War—.....
Secretary of the Navy—.....
Secretary of the Interior—.....
Postmaster General—.....
Attorney General—.....
Secretary of Agriculture—.....

Sign your own name and address to *both* sheets.

Here is an opportunity the like of which we are sure has never before been offered our readers. We want them to take hold of this matter, and to aid them we will, in the future as in the past, give them through our columns a faithful reflex of the feeling in political as well as all other circles. Send in your guesses.

THE NEW SENATE.

The terms of twenty-six United States Senators expire on March 4 next, of whom 13 are Republicans and 13 are Democrats. Of these 26, six have been re-elected—BECK, of Kentucky; WALTHALL, of Mississippi; COLQUITT, of Georgia, and GIBSON, of Louisiana, Democrats; WILSON, of Iowa, and CHASE, of Rhode Island, Republicans. In Virginia, the Democrats have elected BARBOUR to succeed RIDDLEBERGER, the readjuster, which is a gain of one to that side of the Senate chamber.

Democratic senators will be elected in Alabama, Arkansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and probably in West Virginia. Republican senators will be elected in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Oregon. The Delaware gain to the Republicans will offset the loss of RIDDLEBERGER in Virginia, and the seats of the 26 senators whose terms expire will again be filled by 13 Republicans and 13 Democrats.

JAMES H. BERRY will probably be re-elected in Arkansas, M. W. RANSOM in North Carolina, M. C. BUTLER in South Carolina, ISHAM G. HARRIS in Tennessee, RICHARD COKE in Texas, and Senator KENNA in West Virginia. The re-elections are expected of THOMAS M. BROWN in Colorado, SHELBY M. CULLOM in Illinois, WILLIAM P. FRYE in Maine (unless he goes into the cabinet and makes way for MR. BLAINE), GEORGE F. HOAR in Massachusetts, CHARES F. MANDERSON in Nebraska, and JOSEPH N. DOLPH in Oregon.

The results of the senatorial elections in New Jersey, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Hampshire cannot be predicted with safety. The legislature of New Jersey is closely divided and the Democrats are divided into two stubborn factions. Perhaps the Republicans will break the deadlock as they did when they assisted in the election of Mr. BLODGETT. In Delaware there are several Republicans who are after the senatorship, and the contest has only just begun. In Michigan Senator PALMER is not a candidate for re-election, and a large number of men are anxious to secure his seat. In Minnesota there are twelve candidates in the field, and the list is growing larger every day. Among the candidates are Senator SABIN, W. D. WASHBURN, Attorney General CLARK, J. S. PILLSBURY, IGNATIUS DONNELLY and Congressman LIND. Of these Mr. WASHBURN has perhaps the largest following. In New Hampshire there may be a lively fight, but Senator CHANDLER is tolerably sure of re-election.

THE telegraph brings the news of the death of MRS. General SHERMAN at New York, last Thursday, of heart disease. She was a daughter of the late THOMAS EWING, sr., the great Whig statesman of Ohio, who served with distinguished ability in the United States Senate from 1831 to 1837, was secretary of the Treasury under the HARRISON TYLER administration, 1841-5, and was the first secretary of the Interior on the organization of that department, in the Cabinet of President TAYLOR, until the latter's death, when Senator CORWIN being appointed secretary of the Treasury under FILLMORE, Mr. EWING was appointed to fill out his unexpired term in the Senate. Mr. EWING'S wife was a Miss BOYLE, of Irish Catholic descent, and the firm faith of the mother was reproduced in the unbending devotion of MRS. SHERMAN to the Catholic church. General SHERMAN and his future wife were neighbors during childhood at their homes in Lancaster, Ohio, which were hardly a square apart, and the loss of her who was the companion of his boyhood, and his dearly-loved wife, will be a terrible blow to the old General.

THERE was undoubtedly a large sum of money expended on both sides in Indiana at the presidential election, too large for legitimate purposes. But this will continue as long as Indiana has no registry law, and no methods of protecting the ballot against bribery. The Australian ballot law would strike a deathblow at venality wherever it is found. It is imperatively needed in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Indiana and perhaps other states.

ALTHOUGH the volume of national bank notes is steadily decreasing, owing to the purchase of bonds by the government, the volume of the currency is more than kept up by the increased volume of gold and silver certificates.

PROBABILITY OF A SPECIAL SESSION.

The desperate efforts of the Democratic managers to capture a majority of the newly-elected House of Representatives renders it extremely probable, if they fail in their designs and the House still remains Republican, that the Fifty-first Congress will be convened in special session shortly after President HARRISON'S inauguration. The very narrowness of the Republican majority renders it too great a risk, to postpone the organization of the House until December of next year, aside from the legislative reasons that exist for an extra session. There are on the Republican side some men advanced in years and others who are in poor health. The seat of one Republican re-elected to the Fifty-first Congress was vacant for many months in the first session of the present Congress by reason of ill health. That representative is said to be still afflicted with the same disease. For these reasons Republicans who, under other considerations, would strongly oppose an extra session of the Fifty-first Congress are of opinion that it will be of vital importance to the party that the new Congress shall assemble in March next.

Their purpose would be accomplished by organization and by the appointment of the committee on Elections, and the investigation into some of the contested cases, of which there are certain to be many in the next House. There are other Republicans in the party who, apart from the desire to provide against the contingency of death and the hazards of new and unnecessary contests in the close districts, are of opinion that the Fifty-first Congress should convene in special session in March for the purposes of general legislation. It is deemed expedient that the administration, at the earliest practical moment, shall enact laws necessary to provide for the admission of new states. At the best, there will be much delay in the consideration of these measures, particularly if the opposition shall resort to any dilatory tactics, and it is deemed important by the Republican leaders that the new states in the Northwest should be admitted in time for the Congressional elections to be made upon the basis of the new apportionment.

It is desirable also that a very thorough inquiry should be made into the manifold charges of fraud in some of the Congressional districts. Moreover, if it is considered that the question of the surplus is so pressing, as both parties claim, it may be deemed advisable to proceed at the earliest practicable moment with some tariff bill. Back of all these reasons is the one which, if any is expected to control, will undoubtedly be most potent; that it will be wise for the Republicans, in view of the very narrow majority in the House, to see to it that they secure the Speakership and the control of the House at the earliest practicable day. A single death, or a single defection, an unexpected event, the possible unpopularity of some act of the new administration, might destroy the slender majority and prevent the Republicans from securing the control of the House.

President-elect HARRISON is understood to be averse to an extra session on general principles, but he will hardly refuse to cooperate in any proper plan for securing the fruits of the victory which has been won at the polls. If the official returns show that they control the House only by the very narrow majority which now seems probable, the President, after consultation with the party leaders, may decide that it will be expedient to convene Congress in extra session.

IT seems that the people of both the northern and southern halves of Dakota cling to the name "Dakota," and are not willing that the south portion shall be called Dakota when admitted as a state, and the remainder Lincoln, or some other totally different name. A letter from North Dakota says:

North Dakota will fight for the name North Dakota. Next to being excluded from the Union, she has felt most the injustice of trying to rob her of her name. So intense is this feeling in the North, that South Dakota concedes this claim, which is agreed that the two states shall be called North and South Dakota. Eastern men do not know how sensitive Dakota people are on this point. North Dakota is the home of the great bonanza farms, where the best variety of No. 1 hard wheat is raised. This gave Dakota its reputation; and if you want to see a North Dakotan dance suggest to him that the Southern portion should be called Dakota, and the Northern, Lincoln.

The territory has about 150,000 square miles, thus being about four times the size of Ohio, 125 times the size of Rhode Island, and 100 times that of Delaware. It should be made into two states, and it is a matter of regret that they should not have different names, instead of both using the name "Dakota," with the distinguishing "North" and "South."

ANOTHER cause of despair among the Democratic brethren is, that the reapportionment of Congressional representation from the states will be made during the session following the taking of the eleventh census in June, 1890, and, of course, be carried out under Republican auspices. There is no reason for them to fear any unfairness. Justice in this matter will bear hard enough upon them. There will be an increase in the representation from a number of the Western states, naturally Republican, which, together with the admission of new states with their electoral votes, will in 1892 make Republican success almost a certainty. This will render the Solid South a factor of less importance than it now is, and also remove New York from its position as the pivotal state. The combination that won in 1884 can never win again.

SOMEBODY guesses, or calculates, or estimates, that the wealth of the United States is increasing at the rate of $2,500,000 a day, or $912,500,000 a year. This is over $15 apiece for the 60,000,000 of population; and as the public debt, state and national, averages $33 per capita, the debt could be canceled from the increase of wealth alone in two years.

CARL SCHURZ, since his return home, refuses to be interviewed on the political situation. Probably CARL fears he could not do justice to it without a resort to polysyllabic German objurgations, which he fears would not look well in print.

ACCORDING to the official returns, Gen. HARRISON carried his own ward in Indianapolis by 777 majority. The gain in his own voting precinct over the vote of 1884 was 91, and in his ward the gain was nearly 300.

THE official vote of Michigan shows a plurality for LUCE, the Republican candidate for governor, of 17,130, which is from 3,000 to 6,000 less than for the other candidates on the state ticket.

SENATOR KENNA, of West Virginia, disgustedly says "the niggers and soldiers all voted the Republican ticket." Well, can you give any reason, Senator, why they should vote with their foes?

AMERICAN steel rails are now selling at $26 a ton. English steel rails, with duty and freight added, are worth $39 50 a ton. Who pays the tariff, Mr. CLEVELAND? "The tariff is a tax," eh?

CONGRESS can do nothing that will please the people better than to "knock out" the trusts; and it should be done before the session ends next March.

GENERAL HARRISON, up to Thanksgiving Day, has had a mountain named for him, two big gas-wells, a new variety of apples, and forty-four babies.

THIS winter will not be so hard on American sheep as it would have been had the free trade idea triumphed.

HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

Each day the cable brings news of the variations in the illness of Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, the English statesman. It seems probable that the contest is a hopeless one, and must end in his demise. He has borne a leading part in English politics for full fifty years, and achieved a world-wide prominence by the eminent part he took in the movement which ended in the repeal of the "corn laws." He endeared himself to Americans by his advocacy of the cause of the Union during the civil war, standing almost alone among English statesmen, who were decidedly in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. BRIGHT is of Quaker descent, and hence opposed to war as a general principle. He opposed the Crimean war, and his position was proved sound when that struggle closed, even though Russia was beaten. His judgment as to abstract right was again vindicated in the triumph of the Union at the close of the rebellion, and also a third time, when his opposition to the Egyptian war caused a break between him and GLADSTONE and the retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from the government headed by the former. The ignominious end of the campaign in the Soudan showed BRIGHT to be right and GLADSTONE wrong. He was not prepared to follow GLADSTONE in his ideas on the Irish question, but he sturdily advocated a reformation of the land laws, and the abolition of these abominable relics of feudalism, the right of primogeniture and the law of entail. His career has been more useful than brilliant, and England will have sincere cause to mourn when he passes away.

WHAT IT COSTS.

There is much exaggeration in the statements that have been made as to the indirect cost of a Presidential campaign, based on a supposed interference with trade. It will be remembered that CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW assumed the loss to be as much as 10 per cent. on the internal business of the country for four months, and his remarks were quoted approvingly. *Bradstreets'*, however, takes these statements to task, arguing that at the very lowest possible calculation the probable real volume of domestic transactions in four months ending with October, 1888, the period covering practically the last Presidential campaign, was $20,000,000,000. Hence, if the loss was at the rate of 10 per cent., it could not have been less than $2,000,000,000, instead of the $500,000,000 agreed upon by Mr. DEPEW and other gentlemen who were interviewed on the subject.

Of course that amount of shrinkage was impossible under the circumstances. But *Bradstreets'* goes still further and says more. From its own columns it shows that trade was comparatively active during the four months ending November 1, and that in the same period the bank clearings of 38 cities aggregated over $16,656,000,000. Or, in other words, the clearings for these cities in the period covered by the Presidential contest of 1888 increased 2¾ per cent over the like period in 1887, as compared with an increase of 1¾ per cent in 1887 over 1886. The inference to be drawn is that there is a good deal of idle talk about the losses resulting to business in times of political activity and excitement.

KENTUCKY is steadily increasing her Republican vote. Each year the relative strength of the Republican party, as compared with the Democratic, increases, and the time is not far distant when the Bourbons will be overthrown and the Blue grass state be welcomed among the Republican galaxy. Here is a comparison of votes showing the steady increase:

Kentucky in 1868 gave Grant 39,566 and Seymour 115,890, making a plurality for the Democratic candidate of 76,324. In 1872 the Republican vote went to 88,766, in 1876 Hayes had 97,126, Tilden received 150,606, the Democrats leading 62,540. In 1880 Garfield had 106,306 and Hancock 149,068, the Republicans increasing and Democrats losing on the vote of 1876. In 1884 Blaine received 118,102, and Cleveland 150,961. Blaine gained about 12,000 over Garfield, and Cleveland leading Hancock about 3,000 votes. This year Harrison leaps forward to 153,732, while Cleveland obtains 181,394. This gives Harrison a plurality of 28,610. Cleveland increased his vote of 1884, 28,433. The Democratic plurality in 1888 is reduced to 27,662.

Thus HARRISON'S vote is 4,000 larger than HANCOCK'S in 1880, and leads CLEVELAND'S 1884 vote nearly 1,000. The inference is plain that as the state of Kentucky gains in intelligence and increases in prosperity, it gains and increases in Republicanism. These figures are most encouraging to those who have faith that the hour will strike when Southern states will raise above their prejudices and sever the bonds that have chained them to Democracy. The Solid South is bound to disinte grate through the spread of intelligence and enlightenment.

THE Sioux commission having failed to arrange with that tribe for the purchase of half of the great Sioux reservation in Dakota, it is said a bill will be introduced into Congress soon, which provides for taking the land, opening it for settlement, and leaving it to Congress to fix the price to be paid the tribe. No act could be more outrageous. Of course such methods of dealing with the red men have their precedents, but the time has gone by when they can be safely repeated. Those lands belong to the Sioux as much as any Dakota farm belong to its white owner; and there can be no excuse for taking their homes from them by force, even though amply repaying them, unless, of course, by the right of eminent domain. There is no doubt that it would be for the interests of the red men, as it certainly is of the whites, to open the Sioux reservation on the fairly liberal terms the government is willing to grant. But if the Indians cannot be made to see it in that light that must be the end of the matter for the present. To take the course now suggested would be to revert once more to that tyrannous method of Indian management which disgraced our nation for a century, and with the evil consequences of which we are still burdened. Even as a means of frightening the Sioux into agreement with the commission, the suggestion is not for a moment to be approved.

TRADE follows the flag, not for sentimental but for mercantile reasons. If we persist in shipping our goods to foreign countries in English ships, we must expect to find the preference given to English goods. The English government does not subsidize its ships to build up the trade of the United States; it spends its money to enable its shipowners to carry English goods at low rates, and thus enable them to undersell outside competitors in foreign markets. When we adopt the same policy, the trade of South America and a large part of Asia is ours for the asking.

THE New York *World*, which is Democratic to the core, is saying some dreadfully unpleasant things of Secretary BAYARD. It severely remarks that

no amount of gush can lift Mr. Bayard's management of the State department to the realms of statesmanship. Mr. Bayard's selection of his ministerial and consular force stamps him as a failure.

The strength of this arraignment of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Premier lies in its absolute truth.

VENEZUELA and Bolivia have each a rebellion on hand. The Spanish-American race, especially when mixed with Indian and negro blood, is poor material out of which to construct a republic, it seems.

AS soon as an European potentate begins to prate of peace, the people begin to anticipate war. Kaiser WILLIAM'S recent speech at the opening of the Reichstag is a case in point.

THE BLADE AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

The BLADE has always aimed to bring out a list of useful household articles, wherewith to supply its readers who may need them, without their having to pay the several intermediate profits with which they are charged when they purchase of local dealers. We have always aimed to obtain articles or actual necessity in families, and also to have them of the *very best* quality; and we have always sold them at a price which will not more than cover the actual cost of production and our trouble in handling them.

A few years ago we were offered sewing machines by various companies—cheap affairs, which were sold as premiums with various newspapers. They were not as good as we desired, nor were we able to get a really reliable and thoroughly well-made machine at a low price. Hence the BLADE, at an expense of a great many thousand dollars, built a factory, filled it with machinery especially adapted to the manufacture of sewing machines, and since it has been in operation has scattered many thousands of BLADE Sewing Machines throughout the United States. It is a perfectly reliable machine, as good as any on the market, simple, durable and cheap; for we can furnish it, and the Weekly BLADE for one year, for $18.

The books which are offered in connection with the BLADE are of our own publication, and of the highest standard of excellence in their particular lines. We furnish them, with the BLADE, at prices not over *one-third* those at which the same class of books sell for in stores. Our stock of "Nasby's" books is going very fast, and they will soon be out of print. Our catalogue of books offers the very best selection for holiday presents, especially Miss Eouton's books, which should be in every family.

The watch which we offer in connection with the BLADE is as good a time-keeper as any man need carry. They are a newer watch than the Waterbury, and much more satisfactory. They have a short, stem-wind, and are stem-setters. They cannot fail to please.

The last step we have taken in the line of supplying household needs is in bringing out the BLADE Bench Wringer, which is announced elsewhere. We have had a large number manufactured for us by one of the largest factories in the country. They are made of the best material, under the latest and best patents, and are sold at the lowest possible price. They are offered, with the BLADE, at half the price that a wringer alone of this quality can be purchased for at retail, and as cheap as the very cheapest and poorest tub wringer can be bought at the stores.

We aim to bring out only such articles as are really household necessities, and no one need hesitate to order anything we offer in connection with the paper, for the reason that we are willing to, and do, guarantee everything which we offer over our own name.

The announcements of the BLADE Sewing Machine, the BLADE Watch, the BLADE Wringer, and the BLADE Books will be found on the fifth page. Read them carefully.

CABINET-MAKING.

The discussion of the likelihood of each individual of some hundred or so prominent Republicans being selected by President HARRISON to hold a Cabinet position, goes on briskly in the newspapers. It is a harmless sort of discussion, and has perhaps a modicum of value in the education of the people in Republican political biography. It is to be expected, however, that Mr. HARRISON shall do exactly as he may see fit with regard to the choice he makes of his constitutional advisers. Guessing at the probable composition of the Cabinet will do very well, but it is not a case in which advice is needed. But it is ridiculous to press any man's "claims" for such a position. In point of fact, no man has any "claim" on a Cabinet position.

The Cabinet is certainly to be made up of Republicans, and its members will of course be men of distinction. It is to be expected, however, that the President, in making his choice, will be guided, first, by the requirements of the public service and place at the head of each department the man who, in his opinion, is best fitted to discharge its duties satisfactorily. This is certainly the prime requisite. Second, he will undoub

THE POPULAR VOTE.

The following is the popular vote of the United States as cast at the recent election for Cleveland and Harrison elec ors. Nearly all the states are officially reported, the figures having been sent direct to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from the respective secretaries of State. Minnesota will not canvass her vote until the 18th inst., Massachusetts has not yet been given officially and West Virginia is still in a muddle. The figures given from Minnesota and Massachusetts, however, are not far out of the way, and West Virginia may be quoted as a stand off:

States.	Cleveland.	Harrison.
Alabama	117,510	57,197
Arkansas	80,062	58,702
California	117,729	124,809
Colorado	.....	.....
Connecticut	74,920	74,584
Delaware	16,414	15,973
Florida	30,031	26,624
Georgia	105,002	40,496
Illinois	348,260	370,241
Indiana	261,013	263,361
Iowa	179,877	211,596
Kansas	102,738	182,914
Kentucky	183,800	155,134
Louisiana	85,032	30,701
Maine	72,659	49,730
Maryland	106,168	99,986
Massachusetts	151,500	181,500
Michigan	213,404	236,370
Minnesota	69,400	89,500
Mississippi	85,471	30,076
Missouri	261,934	236,253
Nebraska	80,552	108,425
Nevada	5,097	6,991
New Hampshire	43,358	45,728
New Jersey	151,493	144,344
New York	635,965	650,337
North Carolina	148,336	134,784
Ohio	396,455	416,054
Oregon	26,524	33,293
Pennsylvania	446,633	526,091
Rhode Island	17,530	21,969
South Carolina	65,825	13,740
Tennessee	158,787	138,989
Texas	.....	.....
Vermont	16,788	45,192
Virginia	151,977	150,438
West Virginia	.....	.....
Wisconsin	155,232	176,553
Cleveland		5,178,326
Harrison		5,145,605
Cleveland's plurality		32,721

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A Blade Subscriber Expresses His Views on the Situation.

FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Nov. 28.—EDITOR BLADE:—I regret to see in your valued paper of November 22, an article from Richmond, reflecting upon the chairman of the Republican committee of the state, Hon. Wm. Mahone. It is, and always has been the misfortune of Southern Republicans to be misrepresented and misunderstood by the Northern Republican press.

The few Republican papers we have in the South have been mostly of local circulation and influence, and hence the opinions which have found expression in the great papers of the North have been mostly drawn from the leading Democratic papers of the South, which affect to believe Southern Republicans to be a set of demagogues, thieves and scoundrels, untrue to their section and states.

The article I refer to seems to be poisoned by the same virus.

Gen. Mahone was, and is, the choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of the state for the presidential honors. His ability and leadership has made the party what it is. From being in a hopeless minority casting only 80,000 votes for Garfield in 1880, it has raised to 139 000 for Blaine in 1884, and 150,000 for Harrison in 1888, and it is believed by many his carried the state.

They say he is a "Boss." So he is—a boss at fighting Democrats and winning Republicans, and we want to keep him at it.

The misfortune of the Fourth Congressional district is the result of drawing the color line in the party, a thing Mahone has constantly sought to obliterate. But bad advisers, untrue to the party, turned the heads of the colored people there and caused the expected result. H.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Everything Ready to Commence Operations—The Immense Traffic Awaiting Its Completion.

The bill which congress refused to pass, practically giving a charter to the Nicaragua Canal company, has been practically secured by legislation in Vermont, which incorporates the Nicaragua Canal company. The act of incorporation is the same as the one introduced into the United States senate last session by Senator Edmunds. It passed the national senate by a unanimous vote and went to the house of representatives, where the consideration was refused on the objection of a single member, who raised the point that there was no quorum present. Acting on the advice of Senator Edmunds, who drew the bill, the parties interested in the Nicaragua canal enterprise decided to ask the Vermont legislature for a charter. Several of the incorporators named in the act are Vermonters, including such well known men as Hon. Frederick Billings and Col. Franklin Fairbanks. The other gentlemen interested in the scheme are Hiram Hitchcock, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue hotel; ex-Judge Charles P. Daly and other prominent New Yorkers. The gentlemen named appeared before a joint legislative committee last week to testify concerning the proposed measure.

The promoters of the enterprise stated that they were all ready to begin actual work on the canal as soon as a charter could be obtained. It was shown that all necessary concessions had been granted for the route from Nicaragua and Costa Rican governments, and also that the preliminary surveys had been completed for the canal. The route chosen has been surveyed several times; twice by expeditions sent out by the United States government. During Gen. Grant's administration it was approved as the most practicable and a feasible route for a ship canal through the American isthmus after a technical examination extending over several years. The detailed estimates of the cost of construction, amounting to sixty-five millions, have been examined and accepted by eminent engineers in this country and Europe. Over $300,000 has been expended in preliminary work, and a force of engineers has recently completed the final surveys for the canal. The Nicaragua association has secured from the government of Nicaragua most liberal concessions, allowing two years and a half within which to commence operations, a grant of one million acres of land and immunity from taxation, imports and duties for ninety-nine years.

It is computed that a traffic of over 4,000,000 tons awaits the opening of the canal. The Pacific ports of the United States are now 13,000 miles away from New York and Boston via Cape Horn. The distance from ocean to ocean by the proposed canal is 170 miles. Of this distance only 40 miles are actual canal, the other 130 miles, being free navigation through Lake Nicaragua, the Rio San Juan and the valley of Rio San Francisco. Lake Nicaragua is 99 miles long, and forms the summit level of the canal. From the Nicaragua Lake the river would be utilized, while from the west shore of Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific the route would be covered by canal.—*Hartford Post.*

His Defence.

A defendant walked into court with an enormous bludgeon under his arm.

Judge—What have you brought that bludgeon here for?

Defendant—I was told in the summons, Your Lordship, to come provided with my means of defence. I first thought of bringing my axe, but then I fancied this would do for you.—*Charivari.*

He Smelt a Rat.

Stern Papa (hiding a stout cane behind his back, under a tree on which his young hopeful has been foraging among the apples)—Charley, dear, come down; it is beginning to thunder.

Charley—All right, pa; I can listen to it up here!—*Kladderadatsch.*

Modern Hospitality.

Trestelle, after lighting a Tuscan cigar, puts a horrible grimace and calls out to his servant, "Bastiano! Wherever did you get this horrid cigar?"

"Out of the box in the sitting room, sir."

"Stupid fellow! Have you forgotten that I only keep that box for visitors?"—*Corbellerie.*

Effects of a Ghost Story.

Blobson—Say, Dumpsey, did you know that your ghost stories and horrible anecdotes came near frightening Popinjay to death, the other night?

Dumpsey—Why, no! He seemed to be all right when we left.

Blobson—I know it; but you see he kept thinking those horrible things over all the way home, and when he got to the door, and put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a skeleton key—why, man, it came near being the death of him!—*Burlington Free Press.*

They Met the Democrats' Fate.

"And now, children," remarked the Sunday school superintendent, "what happened to those wicked people who reviled Noah and refused to heed his warning? Where did they find themselves when the flood came?"

"In de soup!" exclaimed a class of newsboys on the back seat with one voice.—*Burlington Free Press.*

QUITE SIGNIFICANT.

AN EDITORIAL WORTH READING.

Gen. Harrison's Personal Organ on Civil Service Reform and a Clean Sweep.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, which is edited by General Harrison's newly appointed private secretary, has the following pointed editorial:

The cause of civil service reform has not yet made such progress but that there are some Republicans who openly avow their approval of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and who unhesitatingly advocate a clean sweep of all Democrats in office. It was this doctrine and practice that created a necessity for civil service reform.

[The *Journal* is probably referring to Senator Farwell's recent question, "If civil service reform went into practical effect what would be the use of an election?" The senator's position is the logical outcome of the doctrine that the spoils belong to the victors.]

The movement did not come any too soon, and, if held to its original purpose, it cannot be too earnestly prosecuted for the welfare of the country. The fact that it has been made more or less odious by hypocritical professions and Pecksniffian pretenses is not the fault of the movement itself. The movement is essentially right. It aims to reduce the business administration of the government to business principles, to places it on a stable basis, to remove the minor offices from the field of mere political spoils, and to make merit and efficiency ruling principles in appointments and promotions. It is impossible to deny the justice of a movement that aims at those ends.

All good citizens and both parties alike are interested in their accomplishment. They must be accomplished if our civil service is to be saved from becoming the mere prey of spoilsmen and a perpetual source of corruption and danger to the government. No government can be permanently maintained on a basis that openly defies business principles which are founded in the common sense of mankind. Civil service reform in its true sense—that is, in the sense of introducing an element of stability into the civil service and conducting it on a basis of merit and efficiency, rather than of mere political spoils—civil service reform, in this sense, has come to stay, and will move forward rather than backward.

The Republican clean-sweepers should not be unreasonable in their demands on the next administration. The Democrats made that mistake four years ago, and Republicans should profit by their example. The more unreasonable the demands and expectations in this regard the greater the liability to disappointment and of its proving a source of party weakness. Those who make it forget that the Republican party is fully committed by its platform pledges to civil service reform, and that Gen. Harrison has declared himself in full sympathy with it. They forget that the clean sweeping business was one of the main counts in the indictment against the Democratic party, and the consequent demoralization of the public service one of the principal causes of the defeat. Whatever sweeping is done should be done solely with a view to restoring the efficiency of the public service, and not establishing a precedent that the Democracy may use in future years for overturning and demoralizing it again. If there is any honesty in politics the Republican party is pledged to use discrimination in removals from office as well as in appointments thereto, and to use both primarily for the public welfare rather than for supposed party advantage.

Above all, our friends the clean-sweepers forget that Gen. Harrison will be surrounded by some restrictions in the matter of removals and appointments which he cannot disregard. The Civil Service law must be obeyed. It has not been altogether ignored even by the present administration, and it would be scandalous for a Republican administration not to give it a still fairer construction and better enforcement. That law does not apply to any commissioned officers who are appointed for a stated term, nor to postmasters of any grade. This at once excludes all officers appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, all United States marshals, district attorneys, postmasters, revenue officers and customs officers, all foreign ministers and consuls, all Territorial appointments, and a large number of miscellaneous appointments. The places embraced in the civil service law are the department clerkships at Washington, clerks and letter-carriers in postoffices where there are more than 50 employes. The law does not prevent peremptory removals from these places, but it regulates the mode of appointment. They can only be filled by persons who have passed the requisite competitive examination, and the appointments must be made without reference or inquiry as to politics. The Government printing office is not embraced in the civil service law, nor is the railway mail service, though there is talk of extending the law to the latter, and it may be done this winter. There are over 4,000 persons employed in the railway mail service. It is one of the most important branches of the public service and one of worst demoralized. The new postmaster general, whoever he may be, should address himself immediately to the work of reforming and restoring it. Indeed, this is true of the entire postal service. There are over 50,000 fourth-class postmasters—country postmasters as they are called—who are not commissioned for any stated period and who are subject to immediate removal. They can be removed without reference to the civil service law, and no doubt many of them ought to be.

From what has been said it is evident there are many things to be taken into account in connection with the demand of the clean-sweepers, and if they have the welfare of the party at heart they will recognize the necessary limitation of the situation. One thing they can rest assured of: the President-elect is as old and earnest a Republican as any of them; and can be depended on to do the best thing for the party as well as for the country.

IT EVER HAS BEEN.

It ever has been since time began,
And ever will be, till time loae breath,
That love is a mood—no more—to man,
And love to woman is life or death!
For her hope dies when love's sun sets;
For him hope sleeps—till a new day dawn,
And she remembers, and he forgets,
While the world rolls on—while the world rolls on.

It is a woman who sits with her starved desire
And drinks to passion in cups of tears,
She reads by the light of her heart on fire
The secret of love through lonely years,
But out of all she has felt and heard,
Or by the glow of her soul's white flame,
If she dare but utter aloud one word,
How the world cries shame!—how the world cries shame!

Whatever a man may think or feel
He can tell to the world, and it heare aright;
But it bids the woman conceal, conceal,
And woe for her thoughts that at last ignite!
She may serve up gossip, or dwell on fashion,
Or play the critic with speech unkind;
But alas! for the woman who speaks with passion,
For the world is blind—oh, the world is blind!

It cannot distinguish between the glow
Of a gleaming star in a sky of gold
And a spent cigar in the dust below—
'Twixt unclad Eve and a wanton bold.
And ever the woman must speak what she feels
And look consistent with God's great plan,
It has cast her under its Juggernaut wheels
Since the world began—since the world began.
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

She Led Him to the Question.

It was getting pretty near the end of leap year and Amarantha was becoming agitated.

"Charlie," she said with a sigh, as she raised her store frizzles from the shoulder of his Tewksbury mills all-wool cassimere four-button cutaway; "I've thought of a conundrum:—Why are you like green corn?"

"I don't know, I'm suah, Amarantha—Oh, it's because I'm so sweet.

"No," replied Amarantha, whose education was completed at the Athens of America; "it's because no degree of warmth causes you suddenly to expend into a desiderated efflorescence."

There there was silence by the space of several minutes, while the significance of the answer was working its way through his nerve centers to his occipital vacancy, and then—he popped.—*Springfield Union.*

Generally the Result.

A Sunday evening dialogue. Mrs. Dumpsey—John, haven't you been fishing today? Now don't deny it!

Mr. Dumpsey—Y—yes'm, I have. How did you know it?

Mrs. Dumpsey—'Cause you don't smell fishy.—*Burlington Free Press.*

The Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College.

Over eight hundred students are now in attendance. There are 40 Remington Type Writing Machines for the use of the Shorthand students. The actual Business Department is a grand exhibit of business. The practical training to be obtained here is invaluable. Send for circulars.

BY MARRIAGE.

As I and my wife at the window one day,
Stood watching a man with a monkey,
A cart came along with a "broth of a boy,"
Who was driving a stout little donkey.

To my wife I then spoke by way of a joke:
"There's a relation of your's in that carriage."
To which she replied, as the donkey she spied:
"Ah, yes, a relation—by marriage."
—*Chambers's Journal.*

Man's Ignorance Displayed.

"I was at the wedding at the church last evening, Miss Lighthead. Allow me to congratulate you on your ele ant appearance as a bridesmaid. You were 'robed in ecstasy divine,' I suppose."

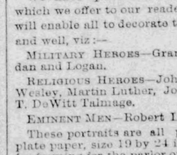
"That's about as much as you men know, Mr. Tould—I wore a robe of white silk mull and point lace."—*Springfield Republican.*

DO YOU WANT A PUBLIC OFFICE?

100,000 OFFICES in the gift of the new administration. The U. S. BLUE BOOK, J. H. Soule, Pub'r, Washington, D. C., gives a list of all offices, location, salary, etc., and full information for office-seekers. Price 75 cents, post paid. Thousands sold.

Publishers' Column.

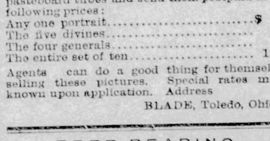
THE UNION OR FAMILY SCALE.



The price of this Scale is $5.00, and we offer with THE WEEKLY BLADE one year for $4.25. Useful in any family. Weighs from ½ oz. up to 240 lbs.

These scales are sent by express or freight at the expense of the purchaser. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD



We have arranged to club this elegant Rand McNally & Co. publication with the WEEKLY BLADE. In these days a correct map of every country is more important for family reference than a dictionary. This Atlas, 22x14, contains on a large scale a map of every country in the world. Also engravings and colored diagrams. This Atlas is modern, bound in cloth and gilt; retails at $4.50. We will send the BLADE one year, and atlas, by mail, on receipt of $3.50. For $4.50 we will send atlas and two copies of BLADE one year. For $5.00 we will send atlas and three copies of BLADE one year. To those now taking the BLADE we will mail a copy of the atlas on receipt of $2.50. For a club of ten yearly subscribers and $10 we will mail a copy of the atlas free.

CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

Munekacsy's celebrated painting of "Christ Before Pilate" is one of the grandest paintings of modern times. This painting recently sold for $120,000 cash. Everybody is familiar with its history. Briefly described, it represents the figure of our Savior with his hands bound, erect, composed, gazing steadfastly on the face of Pilate, who sits in judgment on the throne. Around and behind crowd the rabble of Jerusalem, some frantic, others idlers. Also conspicuously appear in the scene Caiaphas the accuser, Roman soldier holding the mob in check, two elders, a rich banker, a young rowdy, a young mother holding child, and others apparently bent on killing time. The BLADE has purchased a large quantity of Photo Etchings of this celebrated painting, printed on heavy plate paper, size 21x28 inches. This has been always sold for one dollar. We have determined to sell thousands of them very quickly, and therefore offer them postpaid by mail to our readers at 25 cents each. Address the BLADE, Toledo, Ohio. Also "Christ on Calvary," a companion picture, price 25 cents.

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

We have published ten different portraits which we offer to our readers at a price that will enable all to decorate their homes cheaply and well, viz:—

MILITARY HEROES—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan.

RELIGIOUS HEROES—John Wesley, Charles Wesley, Martin Luther, John Calvin and Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

EMINENT MEN—Robert Lincoln.

These portraits are all printed upon heavy plate paper, size 19 by 24 inches, just the size for framing for the parlor or sitting room, and good enough for any house in the land. They are all exquisite works of art, and are certain to give satisfaction. We pack them securely in pasteboard tubes and send them postpaid at the following prices:

Any one portrait	$ 25
The five divines	80
The four generals	65
The entire set of ten	1 40

Agents can do a good thing for themselves selling these pictures. Special rates made known upon application. Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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If you are undecided what papers to subscribe for or send as a present, with 10 cents silver, and we will forward your name to publishers all over the country, who will send you magazines and papers of every description in abundance. It is the best investment you can make of a dime. It will yield large and pleasing results if you try. Subscribe to no paper without getting our price. HUB SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, Box 2061, Boston, Mass. Mention Toledo Blade.

ALMA THE LEADING CANADIAN COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN St. THOMAS, ONT.

WANTED—Agents secure big paying business by addressing E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio.

40 PHOTOS for gents only, 10c. extra file, 50c a box, 5 doz. assorted, $1. Sure to suit. Gem Imp. Co., 123 So. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.

A HINT!
TO YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS

and to those who have been MARRIED for a number of years. To those contemplating MARRIAGE. To those who are raising large FAMILIES of CHILDREN. Can Learn something considered by some people of the present day and age of great importance, by addressing the 19th Century Company, Macon, Mo.

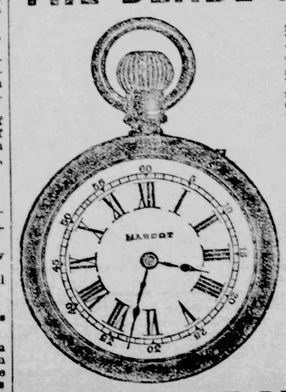
500 Parcels of Mail, FREE
Address THE MAIL CO., Box 400, Kennedy, N. Y.

Daintiest Souvenir of the Season

Is the steel-engraved calendar "Who's Afraid," mailed to any address for 25c by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the best route from Chicago to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and the Black Hills. E. P. WILSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

A SILENT PROTECTOR for gents, only 25 cents, 3 for 50 cents, 7 for $1. Ladies' Shields, 25 cents, 3 for $1. Silent Assistant, 50 cents; one of each, $1. French Rubber Co., Box 127, Boston, Mass.

THE BLADE'S NEW WATCH.



For some time the BLADE has been negotiating for a Good Cheap Watch to take the place of the Waterbury, of which we sold 10,000 in two years. We have all along insisted on having a Watch BETTER than the Waterbury, with NO SHORT WIND, and modern in every respect. At last we have it. We have contracted with a factory in New York to manufacture for us a Special Lot of Nickel-plated Open-face Watches, which we shall call

THE MASCOT WATCH.

IT IS A

STEM-WINDER, STEM-SETTER,

Dust-proof, Strong, Handsome and Warranted a Perfect Time-keeper. It is a watch that retails at $5.00, and well worth it. On receipt of FOUR DOLLARS we will send one of these watches in registered mail, and a copy of the WEEKLY BLADE, one year. Or we will mail, post-paid, one of these watches free to any person who will send us a club of Fifteen Yearly Subscribers at one time, with $15.00.

Each watch is adjusted and regulated at the factory, securely packed in a box for carrying safely in the mails, accompanied with printed instructions and a guarantee. If not as represented, or if it fails to keep accurate time, it may be returned to the factory where it will be properly adjusted without charge. Bear in mind this is not a Waterbury watch, but a better one in every respect. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
Over Two Millions Distributed.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

The GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, December 18, 1888.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $600,000

100,000 Tickets at $40; Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$ 600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	25,000 are	50,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
12 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	60,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	400 are	80,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$300 are	$30,000
100 Prizes of	200 are	20,000
100 Prizes of	100 are	10,000
THREE NUMBER TERMINALS.		
99 Prizes of	$800 are	$79,200
99 Prizes of	400 are	39,600
TWO NUMBER TERMINALS.		
900 Prizes of	$200 are	$180,000
900 Prizes of	$200 are	180,000
3,146 Prizes amounting to		$2,118,800

For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
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Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness, and that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

SECURE MEMBER—Remember that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes."

TILLINGHAST'S
New Floral Album
CONTAINS
243 Colored Plates.
Each carefully drawn from nature and reproduced in its Natural Colors by Skilled Lithographers.

TO EVERY LOVER OF FLOWERS:

DEAR FRIEND:—Mr. Isaac F. Tillinghast, the well-known Vegetable and Flower Seed Grower, of La Plume, Pa., has just published a magnificent New Floral Album containing 243 Elegant Colored Plates, representing in their natural colors that number of the most beautiful varieties of Greenhouse and Garden Flowers. This makes by far the most extensive, elegant and beautiful volume, of a floral character, ever published in this or any other country. Only by publishing a very large edition could the cost of such a work be brought down to the very low estimate of the present time, at which rate its value is $2.43. To introduce this beautiful work of Art in every neighborhood, that it may be seen and admired, the following plan has been devised:

Every person desiring to possess it is requested to carefully and plainly write out two complete copies of this (let one be on your own paper at the bottom after the word "Per." These copies must be mailed by you to two of your friends and acquaintances in some other town or locality, who are thereby requested to do just as you have done, viz: write two copies and send to two of their friends, and the work will go on and on. After mailing the two copies, this original letter which you copy from, together with a separate slip of writing paper, cut about the size of a postal card, with your address plainly written on one side and the addresses of the two friends to whom you have sent the copies, on the other side, and 30 cents in silver or postage stamps, must be enclosed in a letter and mailed to Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa. On receipt of these, one of these magnificent Floral Albums, containing 243 colored plates, bound under illuminated covers, will be delivered free to the house or postoffice of every friend who complies with these simple requirements. Do not let this opportunity pass. True, it requires some time and work to copy all this twice, but you will be handsomely rewarded for it. (Signed.)

ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, Per ——

HUSBAND WANTED. I am 23 yrs old, plain looking and have a trifling property, but am of a loving disposition, and want a husband who will love me and make a good home for me. If you will write me I will give my address and tell you more about myself. Address, with 2 stamps, MISS ——, 17 Bond St., Chicago, Ill.

FRESH EGGS ALL WINTER. Send 25 cents for Secret of Success. AMERICAN POULTRY FOOD. Can be Obtained MAKES EGGS PLENTIFUL. TRIAL BOX lasts 3 months 2 weeks. Mention this paper. AMERICAN POULTRY FOOD CO., 1 Stamps accepted. Address, AMERICAN POULTRY JOURNAL, 112 Adams st., Chicago. Specimen copy Am. P. Journal free, each order.

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Highest Cash Prices Paid.
HONEST ASSORTMENT.
PROMPT RETURNS.
Send for our Price Current.
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DOG BUYERS' GUIDE.
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Great American Banner
STATIONERY PACKAGE is the largest, best and most salable package in the world. Agents are making big money selling this only. Contents—18 sheets ruled note paper, 18 heavy envelopes, 1 golden pen, 1 pen holder, 1 exquisite lead pencil, 1 valuable piece of jewelry, and 1 Watch every 100 Packages. Sample by mail including 3 pieces of Jewelry 25 cts. (worth 50 cts.). If you want to engage in permanent, paying business, address at once. Established 1870. J. Bride & Co., New York City, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES AND ORGANS.
A $60.00 SEWING MACHINE FOR $16.
Walnut Furniture, Drop Leaf, 3 drawers with book and accessories. EXTRA set of attachments and every machine warranted for 5 years. AN ALL WALNUT CASE, Drawers, 31 Inch Organ, 5 octaves, 13 stops, 2 sets reeds, Grand Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Price $60, worth $125. Address PATTERSON & WAIMAN, 63 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

HOLIDAY PACKAGE.
Containing 75 Christmas Presents, as follows:—1 Pretty Doll, 7 in. tall, life-like features, curly hair, 4 dresses and hats; 1 Set Toy Furniture, 25 pieces, Sofa, Table, Bureau, Chairs, etc.; 1 Menagerie, consisting of 36 Animals, Bear, Lion, Horses, Camels, Cows, etc. Also, 10 Toy Soldiers and 1 Picture Story Book, all painted in fancy colors, surrounding hours of pleasure for the toy-line, and furnishes endless amusement for a house full of children. You can buy nothing more appropriate to give as a Christmas Present.

Special Offer.—To introduce our Beautiful Family Magazine, filled with charming stories, and everything for the home, we send it 6 months, and the Holiday Package, containing all the 75 Toys named above, postpaid, for 50 cts. (stamps taken). Don't wait; order at once. VISITOR MAGAZINE, BOX 3139, BOSTON, MASS.

CORNISH'S CHRISTMAS } INSTALLMENT OFFER! $65.00 ORGANS $50.00 FOR

Pay $25.00 after 10 Days' Free Trial, and the balance, $25.00, in Monthly Installments of 5.00 until all is paid.

WARRANTED FOR TEN YEARS.

Stool, Instruction Book, and delivery on cars here Free

FAVORITE STYLE No. 12

Solid BLACK WALNUT Case, Nine Solo Stops, Special Purity of Tone, Three Sets of Reeds, Triple Upright Bellows, Guaranteed to contain all the Latest Improvements.

Whether you want to buy or not, write to us for our beautiful Five colored Lithographed Catalogue, containing interesting and valuable information about organ building.

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Remember, that this will be a SAMPLE ORGAN, intended to induce other parties to buy, therefore it will be the best Organ possible to build. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. RESERVE AND WRITE TODAY. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

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$12,000 A FORTUNE GIVEN AWAY FOR A GUESS!
$12,000 Cash to 4,589 Subscribers.
No Lottery! No Swindle! No Risk!

to those who answer promptly, and a CERTAIN FORTUNE to the most lucky ones.

A quart of white small beans has been placed in one of Mason's quart jars, and sealed. The measure is the ordinary quart measure, and no one knows the number of beans it contains. The jar has been placed in one of Boston's safety deposit vaults, and will not be opened, or its contents counted, till March the 25th, 1889. Now to the first 4,589 persons who tell us most correctly HOW MANY BEANS the Jar contains, we will give away

The Following List of Grand Cash Presents.

1 Present to the person guessing the correct number of beans,			$1,000
1	"	" nearest	1,050
1	"	" making the next best guess	500
5 Presents to the 5 persons making the next best guess, $100 each,			500
10	"	10 " " " " 50 "	500
20	"	20 " " " " 25 "	500
50	"	50 " " " " 10 "	500
100	"	100 " " " " 5 "	500
200	"	200 " " " " 1.00 "	200
700	"	700 " " " " 3.00 "	2,100
$500	"	"$500 " " " " 1.00 "	3,500
4,589 Presents			Amounting to $12,000

500 Elegant Watches Additional Absolutely Free!

As an extra inducement to those desiring to get us other subscribers we have decided to Give Away 500 Handsome Gold, Silver and Nickle Watches! We, therefore, make the following offer, in addition to the one scheduled above:—TO THE FIRST 500 PERSONS who send us a club of Not Less than Five ($5) six months' subscribers, together with thirty cents for each name sent, we will present ABSOLUTELY FREE, express charges paid, a beautiful and valuable time keeping watch. These watches are GEMS, and we are Positively Certain that its contents will be a pleasant surprise to every one. We have many being raised as $50, and are certain to give absolute satisfaction. Of course we expect you to send us large a club as you can raise, but the earlier your list is received, the more handsome and valuable the watch. Address, "Atlas," to the wise is sufficient, and we would only suggest that you inform your friends of our liberal offer, and ask them to subscribe as early as possible, in order that they may have a chance to gain the $1,000 cash reward.

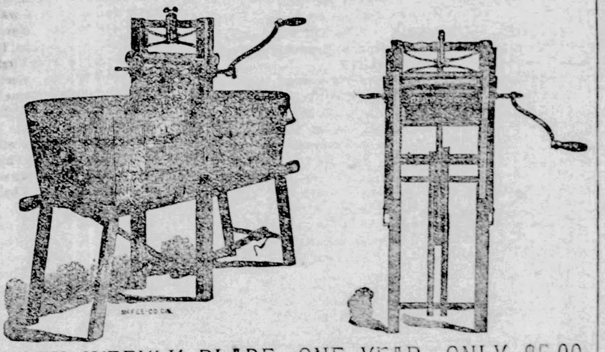
CONDITIONS.—Subscriptions must be sent in exactly as they are received, and will not be subject to compete for the $1,000, or smaller prizes, and are not already a subscriber, it will be necessary to send with your answer 30 cents for a six months' subscription. SUBSCRIBERS ALREADY IN ARREARS will be given Credit for a SIX Months' Subscription, and be in no sense a payment for the guess. The Fireside and Farm is a large 16 page monthly, and we are Positively Certain that its contents will be a prime favorite wherever introduced. To those desiring to make money by securing clubs, we will say that we have many being counted in process of reliable witnesses, March 20th, 1889, and presents will be awarded to the Presidents of all Institutions, whose correspondents have the largest number of guesses, next to the correct number. Should two or more parties guess the exact number, the person whose guess was First Received, will receive the $1,000, the next $500, and so on.

TO CLUB RAISERS.—We want you to form clubs among your friends, and will allow you twelve cents for every 25 cent subscriber you obtain us. Show this advertisement to your acquaintances, and you can readily secure from six to one hundred subscriptions right around home. Each subscriber must mark in plain figures on the margin of his letter the number of beans he thinks the Jar contains. Three subscribers, and ninety cents, will entitle you to a watch and the guess will be free.

OF COURSE we could not afford to make such a gigantic offer were it not that we feel absolutely certain our subscription list will be increased by at least 100,000 within the next three months, in which event you can readily see that $1,000 would be a small amount to pay for such an advertisement. Remember you have 4,589 Chances to win a Cash Present if you send in at once, hence it is poor policy to delay. Money must be sent by Postoffice money order or Express money order, and one and two cent stamps will be received for sums less than one dollar. Address, AVERY & CO., 620 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

THE BLADE PERFECTION BENCH WRINGER.

ONLY PERFECT BENCH WRINGER MADE.



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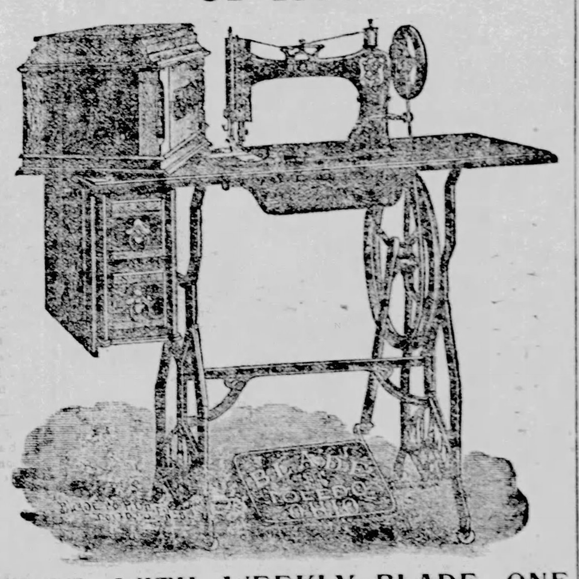

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*See WEEKLY B

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON . . . . EDITOR.

HOME TALKS.

ARE THEIR TASKS EASY?

Households there are—and households. There are homekeepers and homekeepers, and they are as widely apart in everything that goes to making up the ideal homes as the poles are. It is not always the kindest and truest woman, it is by no means the most intellectual and cultivated, it is not the most generous—that has the best regulated household, nor is it certain to be the one in whom these traits are conspicuous by their absence. Certain qualities there are which are as essential to success in this kind of employment as in any business, art, or profession. Because a woman happens to be a woman is no more reason why she should excel in all domestic arts than because a man is a man he must therefore be a good farmer.

The truth is we demand too much from the women in this direction, and we have too little patience with failures. A girl marries and goes to housekeeping. She belongs, with rare exceptions, to one of two classes. Either her life has been sheltered in a happy home, where she was free from care, and her pleasures an object which fond parents always endeavored to secure, or she has been obliged to earn her own living, usually by some trade or profession which permitted no practice of domestic arts. Yet so inconsequent are we all, that if this same girl does not at once develop into a fairly good housekeeper, we are apt to think there is a weakness in her character that she should be ashamed of. She may possess talents that would have brought her success exercised in the way they pointed, but that counts for little, even if it is known, in the estimation in which her friends or neighbors hold her. "Does she manage the affairs of her household skilfully," is the vital question, and by its answer is she certain to be judged.

Motherhood may, within a few years, make demands upon her vitality sufficient to exhaust the strongest man, and yet it is said to be nature, and therefore should not detract from her ability to do skilfully, what really requires as much brain work and executive ability as to manage a railroad, even when children do not enter as a factor into the calculation. We are apt to decry what is common, and this is most true of housekeeping and the duties it involves. To perform them well requires as one old lady observed, "the keenest foresight and hindsight," and she was right. For this reason, if for no other, women should judge kindly of shortcomings in this direction, especially when the housekeeper is young and inexperienced or overburdened with cares.

As for the men who are restive and impatient because there is not always a harmonious adjustment of things in their homes, if there could be introduced into their business for one month such a variety of duties, often diametrically opposite in character, each one demanding careful thought for its best doing, all crowded into one day, there would be fewer exacting husbands. There is no business or profession in the world that calls for such a variety of talent as must be exercised by the mistress of a well kept home. So much for one side of the matter, and I know whereof I am speaking. There is another side.

When a girl marries, she tacitly assumes duties, which, unless otherwise stipulated, she is as much bound to perform conscientiously as if they had been named to her one by one, and her word given to each singly. She must be the housekeeper, and if she is ignorant of what it is necessary to know in order to do her duty well, she should place herself under the conditions to gain the knowledge as soon as possible. That is not in these days difficult to do. It should be her object, no matter how much she may chafe under it, no matter how she may dislike the details of the work, to learn practically how to make the home pleasant and comfortable. That must be her first consideration under all circumstances, even though to do it she be obliged to give up much of what she might otherwise do and enjoy.

Now, do not understand me that I think every woman must necessarily do with her own hands the work of the household. She may plan and let others execute, for it is the planning that requires the brains. If she has a genius for doing something of a money value outside of the home, and can carry it forward *without neglecting her duties there*, as some do, there is no reason why she should not, even though there be no pecuniary pressure in the matter, as truth to tell there is apt to be in such cases. She simply pays some one else for doing what she dislikes, while she does what is more pleasant to her.

As I said before, there are housekeepers and housekeepers, and the result is there are real homes and no homes at all, though outwardly circumstances are equal. Let me tell you of one which illustrates this truth. A visit was thus described by a friend:

"They live in a plain two-storied frame house," she said. "We arrived there in the morning about half past eight, unexpectedly, and as perfect strangers. Remember that it is in a little country village whither my husband had gone on business. What do you suppose we found? At that early hour the house in perfect order, dishes washed, the rooms swept and dusted, the children, six in number, looking like dolls, so clean, neat and well dressed were they, while the lady herself was equally presentable. Lace curtains, cheap, but snowy white, were at the windows. We could see into the bedroom, and noted that everything there spoke of thought and care. The house was as bright and attractive a place as one would care to see, and one pair of hands did it all, how, we could not imagine. I thought the children might show some neglect in a lack of manners, but they were better behaved than those in many a stately mansion, and there was no apparent effort to make them so. I do not understand how it could be managed, for this state of things was nothing unusual, I was told by those who knew. And all the time this woman was laboring under an anxiety which must have taken most of the brightness out of life."

The narrator then compared it with another house into which she entered later, where everything was literally at sixes and sevens, while there seemed to be no greater need of disorder than in the first. "Where does the difference come in?" were her concluding words.

It is not always easy to tell the causes of success or fai ure in any instance, for there may be circumstances which are hidden factors. The first case was, perhaps, in a degree exceptional. The mistress of this home possessed, doubtless, in no ordinary degree, an intelligent comprehension of the best methods of doing work. She had good executive ability, was systematic and energetic, had a fair degree of vitality and an elastic temperament. She studied to make the most and best of everything, including time and strength.

This is what every housekeeper must do if she would make her home pleasant. Odds and ends of work must not be allowed to accumulate. And yet one pair of hands should not be expected to accomplish impossibilities. The thing is to know what *must* be done, within a given time, and what *may* be safely left to a possible future hour of leisure. One thing is certain: The housekeepers have, by no means, the easiest of the tasks of this world to perform, though as a whole, they bring a greater sum of happiness and satisfaction.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A PLEASANT FEATURE.

The series of sketches of twelve of the noted women of America, embodying the principal facts concerning their life and works, will begin next week in the Saturday's edition of the Daily with Miss FRANCES E. WILLARD, the great temperance advocate and organizer in that reform movement. This series, to be written by Miss BOUTON, is given in accordance with a promise by the BLADE to its woman readers, who selected by postal card vote sent from all over the United States, the subjects of the sketches. Each one will be accompanied by a portrait of the person.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATIONS.

CORN COB THERMOMETER.—Get a symmetrical ear of corn, and one of the small thermometers ready for mounting. Take out the kernels from a space just large enough to insert it firmly, then tie a ribbon around the neck to suspend it by. It is a pretty, inexpensive little gift and easily made.

DECORATION.—Get a quantity of cones from evergreen trees of different sizes, paint them with different colors of the tinsel paint, then with tiny tacks that are easily concealed, fasten narrow ribbons of different colors upon the stem ends to hang them up by.

FEATHER HAND SCREEN.—This can be made with a Japanese paper fan—the kind that does not close. Cover one side with gold-colored satin by drawing it tightly around and making long stitches across the back, then cover these stitches with peacock feathers. First a circle around the edge, then another inside that, and another, until a small space is left in the centre. Cover this with a feather, the stem of which has been entirely cut off. The stems of all the feathers should be short. Tie a bow of gold-colored ribbon on the hand e.

Seeing a request for a Roman key border to be worked on gingham, I send this: First, get the even checked gingham, not too large a checked work in cross-stitch 7 dark checks, beginning at the bottom or next to them, then 6 to the left with the 1 in preceding row making 7, then work 4 towards bottom with preceding row makes 5, then 2 towards the right making 3 with preceding row, then 2 up with preceding row makes 3, then 2 to the right with preceding row makes 5, then 4 down, then that will make 5 in all, then 6 toward the left. Repeat. Hope this is plain, as I never wrote any before.—MRS. BURLINGAME.

HOMEMADE TOYS.—It is nearing Christmas, and perhaps some readers of the BLADE may live where it is not possible to buy toys, and yet the children must not be left unprovided for.

A doll-house is a treasure dear to the hearts of little girls. They may be made plain or very elaborate. Will describe one once made by the writer: A box 30x20 and 12 inches deep was the foundation. It was neatly papered inside and out with yellow wrapping paper. A shelf was placed in the center, and the under part was also papered. Thus the box was made to represent a two-story house, each room being 20x12. The floors were carpeted by pasting any pretense on them. The lower carpet was of a red tone and the upper one blue. The lower room was fitted up for a parlor. I forgot to say that each room had two windows 6x4, cut in the back, before being papered, but if they cannot be cut out easily, use instead white paper 6x4 inches with black or red lines to represent sash. The window frames were strips of brown express paper pasted on.

The parlor was curtained with full red and white lawn curtains, with a two-inch band of tucked red tacked across the top with three brass-headed tacks, and were tied back with narrow red ribbons. A two-inch square of pasteboard was covered with red velvet, and in the center was pasted a cut of a watch dial. This formed a clock, and was placed between the windows, and under it was fastened a mantel 6x1¾ inches, with a red lambrequin. At each end stood a tiny vial, gilded and filled with tiny grasses. At one side was a group of three small picture cards framed in gilt paper. At the other end was one quite large one, and under it cut tiny fans cut out of red card, with little bits of gilt paper scattered over them.

A center-table was made with a round collar-box cover, for a top, and three willow twigs curved in the center for legs and firmly glued to the top, which was covered with Turkey-red calico, and a bit of inch-wide lace formed a lambrequin. Over this was a hanging lamp made by taking a No. 40 spool and burning a hole at the center and running a wire through and bending it into a loop, long enough to hang upon. The spool and wire were gilded and a burner made of a bit of wire. Over this was placed a white shade made of writing paper, with a tiny gilt band and three tiny embossed pictures.

A lounge was made of a box three inches wide, two high and seven long. It was covered with Turkey red and the top padded. A back was cut from pasteboard, padded and covered, and fastened to it. At one end was a red pillow three inches wide and a lace tidy was pinned to it.

The chairs were home made like the lounge, some were sawed out with a bracket saw, and some were made camp fashion out of corn stocks or willow, and the back and seat covered with red. A small round pill box was covered for a footstool.

The bed room had blue cambric curtains. The bedstead was made of a cigar box, bottom side up with the cover nailed to one end for a head board and a lower piece for a foot-board. It was furnished with mattress, sheets, pillows and a cheese-cloth spread tied with blue. Also shams edged with lace.

The washstand was made of half of another cigar box, curtained with blue, and a lace-edged spread for the top. A square of looking-glass cut of the top of a fancy box was framed in gilt paper and placed over the dressing table. An individual cream pitcher and sauce dish were used for wash bowl and pitcher. A towel was spread over the pitcher, and was made of an old napkin worked across the corner with red cotton.

The dressing table was half a round fig box cover, flounced with red, and a lace-edged spread for the top. The mirror was placed over this, and two tiny bottles were gilded and placed on each end, and in the center a tiny blue satin pin-cushion. A wardrobe was a cigar box set on end, with tacks to hang the dresses upon, and a gilt-headed tack for a nob to open it by. It was painted blue.

A square box was covered for a foot-stool, and with two covered chairs completed the bed room. The owners added from time to time to the furniture, and made a kitchen by fixing a box 16 by 16 by 12, and moving in their little stoves and dishes. One also put up a stove in the parlor by painting a baking-powder can black and trimming with strips of silver paper for nickle, and using a piece of a broom handle for a pipe and four acorns for feet.

A very nice canopy top bed for a larger doll can be made by using a common grape basket. Take off the handle and fasten it nearer one end than the other, and also leave it up three inches higher. Cover the outside with cambric and also the top. The top must have a wire fixed so the cover will not fall in. Furnish with mattress, sheets, spread and pillow.

DURABLE SCRAP BOOKS.—For little ones can be made by sewing together leaves of bright cambric, and pinking, or notching, the edges. A pasteboard cover covered on each side with cambric finishes the book. They will give much better satisfaction than boughten ones, as they do not tear easily.

Gay colored balls can be cut out of flannel and stuffed with cotton, and are harmless, as they are soft. My way is to measure off 6 inches, that being the circumference of the ball, 2¾ inches the length of each piece, and one inch the width of each piece in the widest part. Cut a pieced paper 2¾ inches by 1 inch, double in two lengthwise, then double crosswise, then slope off from the center to the ends. Cut six of these pieces, and sew up on a machine all but a slit-hole the length of the pieces. Turn and stuff until round. Any size can be made in proportion. Pictures pasted on to heavy pasteboard, and then cut up with a sharp knife, make good "cut-up" puzzles." One game we used to make was to cut several hundred inch square pieces of card, and make alphabets. Four full alphabets will do nicely. Then one would select a word, for instance "mouse," pick out the letters and give them to another to guess what the word was. It is a good plan to tell what letter the word begins with. This is a help to spelling and keeps little folks (and big ones, too), amused for a long time.

Paper dolls are a fund of endless amusement for little ones, and doll houses can be made out of pasteboard boxes, and the furniture of cardboard cut into shape. If possible, give your boys and girls a bracket saw, paint box, or something of the kind, that will be useful. I am sure that my talent as an artist is due to the encouragement I received when a child. When a little box of water colors was first given to me, I was told to look at nature and when coloring wood cuts to paint the trees green and the sky blue, and not to daub on the colors haphazard as most children do. Mothers, encourage your children in whatever they do, if it is only the building of a card house. By the by, a curious set of blocks can be made by sawing up broom handles into inch lengths, and painting or dying them. Clean the handle before sawing and boil the blocks in diamond dyes of different colors. Square smooth sticks can be fixed the same way. A letter can be pasted or painted upon them.

Will give some more help to entertaining children if desired.—MONTANA MAY.

The HOUSEHOLD will be glad of all such helps.—ED.

KNITTING AND CROCHETING.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; sl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c s st., crossed treble stitch; sh st. shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

KNITTED MAT.—Cut the rags the same as for carpet, and sew them together. Take large wooden needles; cast on any number of stitches you can divide by 5; 55 stitches makes a good-sized mat. Commence by knitting 5 stitches, then turn and knit them back—knit 10—return—knit 15—so on, knitting 5 more each time, and return, until all are knit off. Commence with 5 again. The mat is knit in gores, shaped like a parasol covering. Knit a number of gores, until the mat will lie flat on the floor—there will be a small circular hole in the center, which you fill in by casting up three stitches, on the same needles; increase each row until you have 8 on the needle—then reduce until you have 3. This will make a piece large enough to fill the place. Be sure to knit the stitches in each row of the mat.—FLORA.

CROCHETED FASCINATOR.—Make a chain of 4 stitches and join in a ring—3 ch—turn. 1st row—5 d c in ring—3 ch—turn; 2d row—5 d c on 1st d c—1 s c on 3d d c—5 d c under 3 ch of 1st row—3 ch—turn; 3d row—5 d c on 1st d c—1 s c on 3rd d c—5 d c on s c of 2d row—1 s c on 3d d c—5 d c under 3 ch—3 ch—turn. Repeat from 3d row, except you will have one more shell every row. If you wish you can crochet this in treble or long crochet stitch. Finish with a shell edge.—MAY FROST, Bloomington, Ind.

A PRETTY WAY TO MAKE SHELL AND TWIST.—For shell take 7 stiches; 1st row—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1; 2d row—n—k 9—n; 3d row—n—k 7—n; 4th row—n—k 5—n. Repeat from beginning.

Twists are usually made with two seams, at sides. First procure a smooth hairpin Take off 4 stiches on hairpin. Knit the 4 preceding stitches on knitting-needle. Take up hairpin, replace stitches on same needle they were taken from, knit off, thus forming the twist. Knit ten rounds and repeat.—MAGGIE CASE, College Springs, Iowa.

CORRESPONDENCE

USEFUL HINTS.—In the BLADE of a few weeks ago I noticed a desire that more instruction should be given on the subject of nursing.

Having been sick a good deal, and also having had the care of the sick frequently, I think I could make some suggestions that might be of value. Let me say, in the first place, that in no profession or work is training more necessary than in nursing.

I will say something, first, of the treatment of fever patients. I take it for granted that you understand the necessity of fresh, pure air and clean, well-aired bedding. After this the most important remedy is water. The patient should be bathed daily in *warm* water, which is more cooling in its effect than cold water. If very weak a sponge bath is preferable. The night-gown should be loose and easily removed. Slip off the upper part and quickly sponge off the upper portions of the body, not allowing the cloth or sponge to be dripping wet, wiping lightly as you go, or if very hot, not wiping at all, but absorbing the patient no more than necessary; replace the gown and bathe the limbs and feet in the same way. If the feet burn, place them in the washbowl upon the bed for a few moments.

A wet sheet pack is one of the most soothing and refreshing appliances and will tend to break the fever as quickly as any treatment. Place an old comfortable on one side of the bed, upon this an old wool blanket. Have the gown removed from the patient. Wring a cotton sheet out of boiling water, spread with greatest rapidity on the blanket, roll the patient over on it, with arms held at sides or crossed upon the breast and wrap quickly and tightly, first in the sheet, then blanket and comfortable. See that the pillow is comfortable under patient's head, wring a cloth from cold water and place on the forehead and leave the patient to sleep one hour; 30 minutes or an hour according to their feelings, and if they are not greatly quieted and soothed then the cases I have seen were exceptions.

If the mouth is dry and parched, have small chunks of ice placed in a cloth hung in the top of a goblet; the patient may hold one of these in the mouth until melted, ejecting the water afterward. If the mouth is foul it should be thoroughly cleansed and sweetened by washing with a soft rag dipped in borax or lemon water and rinsed afterward with clear water. And right here let me suggest always have borax solution in the bedroom for cleansing purposes, to clean the teeth, wash the hair, use in the bath water, sponge soiled garments, etc. We buy the crystals, place in a wide mouthed bottle and fill with soft water, as the solution is used until the crystals are all dissolved.

A light, cooling diet should be maintained. In typhoid and many other fevers milk given every two hours should be the only food. If this nauseates, it may be added, and a teaspoonful of lime water to a glass of milk. As soon as the patient begins to mend, cooling fruit juices may be added, such as grape, orange and watermelon.

I could give a long list of delicious dishes for the convalescent, also nursing treatment in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and one method of giving thermal baths, but fear I have taken too much room already. If Miss Bouton is willing, you may hear from me again.—SWEETBRIER.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.—I have been longing to say something to the HOUSEHOLD for some time, but could not decide on any subject, until I noticed in the HOUSEHOLD of November 15 a short piece entitled "Deceitfulness," which prompted me to write.

In the beginning of the article the lady says that deceitfulness is one of the most abominable things in the world to deal with. I would like for her to think and see if there are not some other evils equally as bad if not worse. Of course I do not take up for any one who is deceitful, but I think everybody carries some deceit, if not they would have a great many enemies.

I am sure we often say things about persons that we would not say to them. The lady speaks of her deceitful neighbors. I am sorry to hear of this, for we all must have neighbors, and it is best to think of the good qualities and scratch the bad ones out. She also says give me a friend who will come to me and tell me my faults. I would not call such a person a friend. People know their own faults, and it's not pleasant to have some one tell you what they are, so we manage to get them without this. I find the best way to get along in this world is not to pay any attention to deceitfulness. If a person does try to "eat you up," first step aside. The ones who will be taken in are just as bad as the deceivers and even worse, for they lack common sense. As I do not intend this to be a certain lecture I will close. I thought perhaps you would like to hear a word from OLD SOLOMON'S WIFE.

FROM ONE OF THE GIRLS.—One of the girls of central New York would like to chat a few minutes with her sister girls. Firstly—Let us give Miss Bouton a vote of thanks for her sensible, entertaining talks. I wish she would give us a sketch of herself. I have a picture of her face in my mind.

Secondly—I would urge the taking of the C. L. S. C. course. This year's course, I believe, is the hardest of the four. This year's books, bought through our local dealer, came to $4.50, a little cheaper than most of the advertising firms supply them for. Even if one can not take the whole course, one may never get more for one's money than to send $1.50 (in clubs of five or more, $1.35) to Dr. T. L. Flood, Meadville, Pa., for *The Chautauquan*, the organ of the C. L. S. C. The time for the required readings is very little comparatively, and every one can find time, or make it. Much may be accomplished by keeping in mind:

"Use well the moments, what the hour
Brings forth lies in thy power."

How *much* we might accomplish in the many wasted hours—lost only a minute or two at a time.

Oh, girls! is it not hard to daily act as becomes "Daughters of the King!" So much easier to dream than to do. Why, I wonder, do we not more fully realize that it is true greatness to cheerfully perform all the duties that lie nearest us. Would it not be commendable were we to band ourselves into an "Anti-talk-at-not-others" club? For is it not the meanest of all mean deeds to speak disparagingly of any one, when that one is not by to defend him or herself?

Of all monsters, slander is most hideous, and the way to kill it is to let it die alone, on your own doorstep. It is singular that humanity generally has such a faculty for so distinctly seeing the "mote in thy brother's eye, from behind the massive beam in its own. I wonder if there is not a knot-hole in that beam?

If "Lilla" will try the following plan with her "seedlings" I think she will have no trouble, provided she has light, fertile soil: Sow seeds in light sandy soil, in boxes, in the house in April. The depth to which they should be covered depends on the size of seeds, portulacas needing scarcely any covering. Press the soil firmly on the seeds; then keep moist and warm; when plants are an inch high then keep thin enough to promote a stocky growth. When the ground is warm enough, transplant. Care must be taken to lift carefully, retaining as much soil as possible about the roots; put in a natural position, pressing the soil firmly about the plant and water thoroughly. Protect from the hot sun for a day or two. Toward night is the best time for transplanting. When plants are several inches high, pinch off the top, which will induce branches to shoot out which will bear the flowers. Of course most annuals may be planted in open border in May, but I do not succeed that way, and at the longest, plants flower none too long. —M. E. CORNWELL, Scipionville, Cayuga Co., New York.

INQUIRIES.

I wish some one would give full directions for Lava painting, also tell the color used in painting a Lyre bird.—MRS. E. P. M., Louisville, Neb.

I would like some suggestions for making a knitting bag for an elderly lady; also can any one tell me what will take rust off a kitchen stove?—A COUNTRY WOMAN.

Will "Irene," or some other good sister in the home department tell us how to make pumpkin butter? Come as soon as you can with your recipe and I want it to be a good one, and not like those "man killer" pumpkin pies.—BETSY JANE, Coulterville, Ills.

Please tell me how the gloss is produced on cuffs, collars and shirt fronts, such as the Chinese use.—SUE.

What will remove moles from the face, and what little things that are nice to make Christmas presents. Things that are not expensive.—L. GILLETTE

If the inquirer will keep watch of the fancy work column in the BLADE from week to week she will find many pretty and inexpensive articles described.—ED.

Will some one be so kind as to give, through the PEARL, directions for making some pretty shoulder cape, one in which two colors may be used to good advantage either knitted or crocheted?—A BLADE READER.

A pattern for crocheted cape was given a few weeks ago in HOUSEHOLD. Perhaps some one can give a knitted one.—ED.

Will some one give a recipe for polishing stove zinc?—ADELL.

If any members of the HOUSEHOLD that have more flower seeds than they need, and will send some of them to me, I will be very grateful for them. Address MIRA KELLOGG, Houston, Houston county, Minn.

Will some one in the HOUSEHOLD tell me where to write for a copy of "The White House Cook Book?" Also give me a recipe for cleaning and recurling ostrich plumes without injuring the plumes?—Box 30, Hardinsburg, Washington county, Ind.

Will some one give a recipe for making raisin cake, in which the raisins will be all through it? Also directions for making mince pies, and oblige—MADELINE.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD please give directions for making each different stitch used in knitting?—MRS. E. M. BAKER.

Will Miss Fanny Thomas give the county and state of Cottonwood Falls, for a lady who is interested in the "little girl of 12, who is one of Uncle Sam's Orphans?"—MRS. L. A. HEARD, Litchfield, Mass.

Will the lady that sent the clover leaf edging to the BLADE, please send her address to—S. H. SPENCER, Fargo, Carr county, D. T., box 1203?

Will some one send me old papers or magazines for children such as *Youth's Companion*, *St. Nicholas*, *The Nursery* and others? I will gladly pay postage.—MRS. FANNIE HOPKINS, Valley Mills, Wood County, W. Va.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

M. B. S.—The answers to your question about hair would involve some free advertising which we cannot do. It is always useless to make such inquiries.—ED.

Have you books giving instruction in regard to tube painting? Please state price. —HANNAH PERRY.

We have no books of that kind.—ED.

In answer to Estella's inquiry in the BLADE of November 15, 1888, August 12, 1860, came on Sunday. It can be found in an old almanac of 1860.—SADIE.

I will tell Mrs. Q. A. F. how to make vinegar: To each gallon of rain water put a teacupful of sugar or molasses; stir and put into a jug; set in a warm place. It will be fit for use in two weeks. I kept warm.—MRS. D. FLEMING, East Springfield, Pa.

If Mary E. Wallace has not obtained a Chinese lily yet she can write to me, and I can get one from the Chinamen here. That is all the flower they cultivate. They have them on their tables when they celebrate their China New Years. Address—MRS. G. BUTTERFIELD, Riverside, Cal.

The Chinese Lily grows well in pots of soil, but the most popular way of blooming them is the Chinese method, as follows: Fill a bowl or some similar vessel with pebbles in which place the bulb, setting it about one-half its depth, so that it will be held firmly, then fill with water to the top of the pebbles and place in a warm, sunny window. The bulb will at once commence a rapid growth and bloom in one or two weeks.—MRS. G. B. SMALL.

Please tell "Constant Reader" who makes the inquiry to send for circular of Mr. Moody's Northfield Seminary, Northfield, Mass. She might learn something to her advantage by writing to the principal of seminary at Montpelier, Vermont.—A. HOOPER.

To keep house plants over winter. At night take a paper flour sack and slip down over the plant, and fold the top of the sack under the bottom of the pot, leaving the sack in an upright position. In this way very tender lillies may be kept blooming all winter. In starting house plants, the soil should be loose and very damp; set the cutting or slip in the soil joint, or an inch deep, press the soil tightly around the slip. Cuttings will throw out roots much sooner by letting them remain in a dark place for at least five days, then let them have the morning sun. Plants with a waxy or glossy appearance require more water than those of a rough exterior.—MRS. T. E. CALHOUN, Searcy, Ark., Box 161.

RECIPES.

TEMPERANCE MINCE MEAT.—Use a pint bowl to measure in: 3 pts. finely chopped meat; 5 pts. chopped apples; ½ pt. chopped suet; 4½ pts. sugar; 1 pt. New Orleans molasses; 1½ pts. vinegar; 2 pts. water; 2 pts. currants; 1 pt. seeded raisins; 1 pt. whole raisins; 1 heaping tablespoonful salt; 3 heaping tablespoonfuls ground cinnamon; 2 heaping tablespoonfuls ground cloves; 2 heaping tablespoonfuls ground allspice; 1 grated nutmeg. Mix well and boil until the apples are cooked. Mashed dried apples can be used, but will only require 4 pts. of them. The above will make 20 pies.

GOOD FRUIT CAKE.—1 cupful soft butter, creamed with 3 cupfuls of extra C sugar; add, one at a time, 5 eggs; beat well, and add 1 cupful sweet milk, in which has been dissolved ½ teaspoonful soda; add 1 level teaspoonful cinnamon, nisbice, cloves and nutmeg, and 5 cupfuls flour. When well mixed add the fruit: 3½ cupfuls seeded raisins; 2 cupfuls currants; 1 cupful finely chopped citron, and ½ a candied lemon, cut fine. Bake slowly 1½ hours. Have kept this two years.—MONTANA MAY.

RED AND WHITE CAKE.—Please tell Mrs. Mrs. M. J. Bush, Stella, Neb., that I have tested the following recipe for red and white cake, and have found it very good. I have always heard it called watermelon cake, although it may be made without the rind, which represents the seeds: White part—White sugar, 2 cupfuls; butter, 1 cupful; sweet milk, 1 cupful; flour, 3½ cupfuls; white of eggs, 8; baking powder, 3 teaspoonfuls. Red part—Red sugar, 1 cupful; butter, ¾ cupful; sweet milk, ½ cupful; flour, 2 cupfuls; white of eggs, 4; whole raisins, 1 cupful; baking powder, 2 teaspoonfuls. First line the pan one inch thick with white part, followed by red part in center and more white on top. This makes a very large cake and if desired one half the recipe may be used and will be just as nice.—MRS. JULIA W. LAYBOURN.

GREEN CORN PIE.—For one deep pie, three ears of corn grated, an even cup of sugar, and two eggs.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.
Blanche Horning,
Maggie E. Spangler,
Mollie Beins,
Ben F. Horning,
Nellie Gilmore,
Alta Anderson,
Wendell Horning.

CROW WING, MINN.
Elvin Young,
Della Bryant,
Laura Bailey,
Irene Drummond,
Lillie Bailey,
George Guyott,
Robert Henry,
Alex Chisholm,
George Luce,
Robert Beaulieu,
Arthur Bailey,
Grace Bailey,
Dottie Young,
Arthur Coon,
Ralph Bayley,
Everett Everest,
Willie Jack,
Fremont Young,
Olive Hicks,
Rosetta Phelps,
S. A. Jenkins,
Dottie Patterson,
W. H. Patterson,
Minnie Sterling,
Wm Howye,
M. D. Everest,
J. J. Tucker,
M. J. Towers,
Seth A. Man,
Matt Patterson.

PATTERSON, KAS.
Thomas Shive,
Marshall Boyle,
Edward Boyle,
Newton Keener,
Willie W. West,
William Greenfield,
Edward Day,
Benjamin Bridgman,
Eads Edilson Shive,
Eddie Lassell,
John Keener,
Roy Lassell,
George A. Neway,
Roy McConnell,

WILKINSON, KAS.
C. B. Winslinson,
E. Goff,
G. W. Goff,
Amos E. Glanville,
J. G. Glanville,
G. E. McMillan,
W. Savvy,
E. F. Anthony,
George Warner,
Lottie Glanville,
E. L. Wilkinson,
Zoe Devilboss,
Pearl Warner,

FORT BAYARD.
Lizzie Hugo.

CANTON, O.
Walter Rockwell,
Eva Rockwell.

Names this week, 67. Total 24,923.

The above embraces all names received up to November 29.

A DEAR LITTLE SCHEMER.

There was a little daughter once,
whose feet were—oh, so small!
That when the Christmas eve came 'round,
they wouldn't do at all.
At last she said they wouldn't do,
and so she tried another's,
And folding her wee stocking up,
she slyly took her mother's.

"I'll pin this big one here," she said,
then sat before the fire,
Watching the supple, dancing flames,
and shadows darting by her,
Till silently she drifted off
to that queer land, you know,
Of "Nowhere in particular,"
where sleepy children go.

She never knew the tumult rare
that came upon the roof!
She never heard the patter
of a single reindeer hoof;
She never knew how Some One came
and looked his shrewd surprise
At the wee foot and the stockings—
so different in size!

She only knew, when morning dawned,
that she was safe in bed,
"It's Christmas! Oh!" and merrily
She raised her pretty head;
Then, wild with glee, she saw what dear
old "Santa Claus" had done,
And ran to tell the joyful news
to each and every one:

"Mamma! Papa! Please come and look!
A lovely doll, and—
And, "See now full the stocking is!
Mine *would* have been to small.
I borrowed this for Santa Clause,
It isn't fair, you know,
To make him waite forever
for a little girl to grow."

St. Nicholas.

THE CHINESE BABY BOY.

No sooner is a Chinese boy born into the world than the father proceeds to write down eight characters or words, each set of two representing respectively the exact hour, day, month and year of his birth. These are handed by the father to a fortune-teller, whose business it is to draw up from them a certain book of fate, generally spoken of as the boy's pat-tsz or "eight characters." Herein the fortune-teller describes the good and evil which the boy is likely to meet with in after life, and the means to be adopted in order to secure the one and to avert the other.

The pat-tsz having received the first attention, the father prostrates himself before the ancestral tables, and there offers up thanksgiving for the birth of his boy. In every house in China a room, or amongst the poor a niche in the wall of their common room, is set apart for the worship of ancestors. The names of those of the four past generations are painted on wooden tables, from which, night and morning, as well as on other special occasions, joss sticks are burned in honor of the departed.

The father next visits the temple of the goddess called "mother." She is supposed to look after the wealth of all children until they arrive at the age of sixteen. Here incense and oblation of fruit, etc., are offered, and the mother is requested to look with favor upon the precious boy.

Meanwhile a bundle of leaves of the *artemesia* is hung up over the door of the house. This answers the double purpose of frightening away demons and of warning visitors that they must not call. The entrance of an ordinary visitor during the first fortnight of a child's life is said to cause the unfortunate infant the penalty of sore gums. On the third day the ceremony of washing the head takes place. The child's head is washed with soap and water, in which latter, amongst other things, walnuts, acacia wood, and pepper have already been placed. This washing is performed before an image of the goddess "mother," which has been fixed up in the apartment.

Around the boy's neck a red cord is next fastened, and to it are attached certain charms. A mother's wrist-lucky-cord about two feet in length is fastened to his wrists, one and passing around the right and the other around the left. This is called the ceremony of binding the wrists, a ceremony the performance of which, it is believed, will keep his hands from picking and stealing when he is older. A sheet of red paper being spread out, the following articles are placed upon it; Two fruits, the seeds of which are used for soap; some pith, cats' and dogs' hair, an onion or two, a pair of chop sticks, and some charcoal. These are symbolical of good wishes, viz: The desire that the boy may be clean and tidy in his appearance, useful in all things, not be frightened during infancy by the cries of cats and dogs, be quick-witted, always have plenty to eat, and finally grow up to be a hard and enduring man. The paper is tied up by a red cord in the form of a bag, and suspended over the bed-room door.

After this a piece of red paper is attached to a pair of the father's trousers and these latter are hung over the bed-stead. The paper contains a notice to evil spirits to leave the child alone, and also a request to the effect that if they cannot pass by without engaging in some wickedness they will be pleased to wreak their vengeance on the owner of the trousers.

There is something very touching in the thought of the willingness thus expressed by the father to suffer in place of the son.

The only visitor allowed on this occasion are near relatives and very dear friends, all others being supposed to bring ill luck. These are now duly feasted, after which they take their departure.

On the fourteenth day special thanksgiving and oblations are made as before, and the wrist-cord, the red bag and trousers of the unfortunate, are removed as being no longer needed.

On the thirty-first day the *man yat* or full month ceremony is performed. To this feast all the friends and relatives of the family are invited from far and near. Every one is expected to bring a present. These consist of a great variety of objects —*e. g.*, wearing apparel, bracelets, anklets, a red or lucky bedstead, a red chair, red cap (with a hole all ready for the pigtail when it has grown), etc., etc.

The boy is placed in front of the ancestral tablets. A basin of water containing leaves from the *wong-pi* tree having been provided, two boiled duck eggs and nine cash are planted therein. With this water the child's head is first washed, after which a barber commences to shave him. The older the barber the better, because in proportion to his age or youth, so will the child attain to age or die in youth. The shaving over, the duck eggs are gently rolled around the shaven crown. Then another aged man stands up, and placing his hand upon the child's head, says: "May long life be thy portion."

After this the boy is dressed in a new red jacket and green trousers, whilst the red cap already mentioned is placed upon his head. Oblations to the ancestors and to the goddess having been made the child receives his first, or milk name. A feast concludes this important ceremony.

The next, if not the same day, the child is carried out for the first time, on which occasion it is taken into a temple, and to see its grandmother. All unlucky objects are removed out of the child's sight. A cash sword, perhaps, is hung near his bed. This consists of a sword-shaped charm, consisting of two iron rods covered by a large number of copper cash, fastened together by wire and red cords; or the father collects copper cash from a hundred different families. With this he purchases a lock-shaped neck ornament. This is called the "hundred families luck," and when worn by a child is reckoned a powerful preservative. These, with many other charms, are supposed to bring either good luck or to avert evil.

At four months the child is taught to sit up in his pretty red chair. When he goes out—that is, if the family be poor—he takes the air comfortably strapped up in a bundle upon his mother's back.

As soon as he shows any signs of a desire to walk, the mother or nurse pretends to cut with a knife the *imaginary* cord which is said to have hitherto tied his feet together. He is then presented with a pair of kitten shoes—that is, shoes which have a cat's head worked on the toes. These are supposed to guarantee for him a sure and cat-like walk.—*The Quiver.*

NO THIEVES IN THE TAR BUCKET.*

BY ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"I wouldn't have anything to do with it, John," said Mrs. Nye, a dainty, little, hazel-eyed woman in a plain calico gown with white linen collar and apron, looking up at her husband, who had a staunch, manly air, as he stood by the door of their little tenement at the railroad terminus, holding his lantern and tin lunch pail.

"Live at your best, John; that is the only way you can have any influence over the others. Set your foot like a rock against everything like dishonesty."

"I tell you I have always done so, Mary, but it looks now as if I had got to wink at this thing or lose my job. The new conductor suspects that I am true blue for the company, and he will have me turned off before I know it. If I had only myself to care for I would let the job go; but—"

"Let the job go as it is, if it comes to that," put in the wife quickly. "I didn't marry you for a thief, and robbing the company is no better than any other kind of robbery, however the men may excuse it on the ground of low wages and corporations having no souls. You have a soul, and you have a family. I would starve and allow the children to do the same before I would put upon my table food stolen from the train, and if you allow your fellow-workmen to do this without a protest from you, the Lord will not hold you blameless. There is the whistle of No. 8, good bye," and with a kiss the earnest-faced wife sent her husband out into the night with the parting injunction, "Remember, there has never been any stealing of freight on the Knoxeluck branch, and you hold the honor of the road in your keeping."

"A trainman on a night freight with the honor of this wealthy road in my keeping," he said scornfully to himself, as by the light of the lantern he made his way across the labyrinth of switch tracks and swung himself up on the little, black, smoky caboose of No. 8, called by the boys the tar bucket, it had been so long without painting.

He disposed of his lunch pail, mended the fire,

HIS LAST MESSAGE.

PRES. CLEVELAND HAS A LONG TALK

On a Variety of Subjects, in Which He Expresses His Opinion Very Freely —A Synopsis of the President's Message.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny developes a somber shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness, and unremunerative to it. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections, and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily-acquired wealth.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government, and are largely built upon undue exaction from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming. One comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

Going for the Trusts.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire, at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed.

"The Tariff is a Tax."

Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people, and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws; but the extent that the needs of the government justify should be rigidly limited, and the burden unnecessarily burdened beyond any useful public purpose; and for the benefit of a favored few, the government under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage, and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is full of peril to the health of an entire body politic. It stifles in those all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake, and for what it should accomplish, as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is opposed by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

Tariff Revision.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that, in this justice and equality, our government finds its strength, and its power to protect the citizen and his property; of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of the many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered, in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our national progress; and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. Error should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction of tax rates. Existing tax and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied.

There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, which will provides for our manufactures the advantages of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

A Dig at Pension Claimants.

Gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other reason than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements, upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public means and necessities.

The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

Congress Gets a Lecture.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the Supreme court, and the delay to suitors, and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress with a plan for the relief of the situation, approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts to places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and changes of the laws relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made, which would rest upon just principles, and provide for every applicant. But while all general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Gets Down to Business.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message,

Our Foreign Relations

have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, of commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation; and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

The Fisheries Treaty.

The question between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's government, on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate.

Therefore I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of September 12th last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state, wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul-general at Halifax."

I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of Congress to the condition of this important question, as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

The Murchison Letter.

Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regretable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful, but imperative duty, to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain.

The correspondence in relation to this incident will, in due course, be laid before you, and will disclose the unjustifiable conduct of the official referred to, in his interference, by advice and counsel, with the suffrages of American citizens, in the very crisis of the presidential election, then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the security and sincerity of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments.

The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's government to act in relief in the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and therefore declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in official function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self respect of the government of the United States.

The usual interchange of communication has since continued through Her Majesty's legation in this city.

The Alaska Seal Fisheries.

My endeavors to establish, by international cooperation, measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea, have not been relaxed; and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate.

Alaska's Boundary.

The coastal boundary between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the Congress. The admitted impracticability if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia, under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite, for the prevention of international jurisdictional completeness, that adequate appropriations for reconnaissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of boundary should be authorized by Congress with as little delay as possible Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to tring other mode of settlement.

I renew the recommendation, made two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines, of their interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

Samoa.

On the 12th of April last, I laid before the House of Representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in those Islands will be found.

Chinese Exclusion.

In a message accompanying my approval, the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before Congress full information and all the correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate, with certain amendments was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been only made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government.

It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling, has been permanently removed.

Japan.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at this capitol of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft of the jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers, in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision.

Smaller Countries.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882 is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representation at the Capital, and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievement of our citizens. I am therefore hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration; and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in interest.

The empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of the government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government and, it is hoped, will not be subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru, was proclaimed on November 7th, last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

Congress of American Republics.

As authorized by the Congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important questions of commercial interest, excepting in those cases where, from reasons of continguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient.

Our Naturalization Laws.

With rapid increase of immigration to our shores, and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet, by a foreign residence, to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be deterred, and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

The Consular Service.

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests.

Our Constitutional Centennial.

Preparations for the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality; and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

Our Finances.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits, in detail, the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department.

The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074 76, of which $219,091,173 63 was received from customs duties, and $124,296,871 98 from internal revenue taxes.

The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by $7,862,797 10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958 67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116 09. The decrease in these expenditures, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,220 30, notwithstanding the payment of more than five million dollars for pensions, in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter-mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000 000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are $377,000,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,767,188 34—showing a surplus of $101,232,511 66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was 2 44 per cent. For the year 1885, it was 3 77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174 26; and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887, to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,-139.88 for the following year.

The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, by the current purchase, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further extend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more expicit.

A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress, removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan, bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.-08.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury, on the 30th day of November, 1888, was $52 234,610 01, after deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act, $266,988,-280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790, and of this $55,-829,303 was in circulation in coin and $200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $301,-570,090 had been coined, $80,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates.

The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For farther valuable information and timely recommendations, I ask the careful attention of the Congress to the Secretary's report.

The Army.

The secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last consolidated returns, consisted of 2 189 officers and 24,-549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,-516 63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements.

The board of ordnance and fortifications, provided for under the act approved September 7th, 1888, and convened October 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns, under provision of Section 4, and also procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of Section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of War for reference to the board by the ordnance department on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of War, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the Secretary on November 12; and on November 13 the advertisements were sent to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on December 15, 1888.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the Congress. Among these, the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers, to test their fitness for promotion, is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and it is expedient so so fully demonstrated by the argument he represents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

Sheridan's Death.

The death of General Sheridan, in August last, was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any measure came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay reserved and willing homage to his greatness, and to the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

The Apaches.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon Barracks, in the state of Alabama. They numbered, on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 59 girls—in all, 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances.

The Navy.

The report of the secretary of the Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy, made during the past year.

Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat, are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that, notwithstanding the large expenditures for new constructions, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less, by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884.

The Postal Service.

The report of the Postmaster General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on June 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2 219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England States, 5; Middle States, 181; Southern States and Indian Territory (41), 1,406; the states and territories of the Pacific Coast, 190; the ten states and territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2,219.

Free delivery offices have increased from 189, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 184 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,-795,917 40. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles; but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year. During the past year, parcel-post conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central American states.

Of the total number of postmasters, 54,-874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentage on the receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was, at some time, just, but the standard has unchanged through the several reductions in the rate of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which they themself, fixing the rate, intended for them.

Department of Justice.

The transactions of the department of Justice, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the Attorney General, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration.

It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon; and that, though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,-808 43, only $109,648 42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizens.

Polygamy.

It also appears from this report that, though, prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho, under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and other unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly six hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that, under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations knows as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund company and the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of the corporations forfeited, and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

Interior Department.

In the report of the secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operation during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the Congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

Our Public Domain.

I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammelled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer.

I commend also the recommendation that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvement, and of swamp and overflowed lands as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected; and now that their existence is a source of more pressing damage, it is proper to fix, as soon as possible, their bounds, and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

Our Red Wards.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress O ur relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realizing of their true interests and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which have governed the later methods of dealing with them and commends its continued observance.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it; and when that shall be done, the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends on the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian nor for the interests and the good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils on the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of the instruction of all are surmountable, and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Pension List.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year, for various causes; and at the close of the year the number of persons of all clases receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812; 10,787 widows of those who served in that war; 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5,104 widows of said soldiers.

One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861 92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,-308,380.22.

The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension bureau during that period was $3,262,524 67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,038,386.57—being 21¼ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government; and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of the general law, while they increase, in many cases, the existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored; and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather from upon any disability reasonably attributed to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of "veteran" unfairly becomes, by these means, but another term for one who constantly clamors for what he can get from the government, more than injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

The Agricultural Department.

The department of Agriculture has continued with a good measure of business, its efforts to develope the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought in every way to aid agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of cousumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it, were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and thence infectious animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York, and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, were almost equally affected.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority.

By securing state co-operation in connection, with authority from Congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western states, and also from the Eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

Sorghum Sugar.

During the past four years, the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into the country, and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of Agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum-sugar industry has been established on a firm basis, and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the various companies which have received land grants, and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness, in at least one case where a corporation appears to be able to comply.

With well guarded and exact terms of such extension and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition, with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice, or by way of punishment for previous wrongdoing.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of several departments of the district government, and furnish evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country, and its wants occasion no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people.

As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1888.

Silk and Satin Ribbons FREE!

For a little over twenty-five thousand dollars in cash we purchased splendid ribbon remnants, which have usually been charged for the same goods would figure up to ten times that amount, or over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We took the cash with us, went right to the great importing houses of New York and purchased all the finest class fine goods that the owners were willing to close out at about one-tenth of the prices that such goods had been retailing for. We now possess millions upon millions of yards which we offer as follows: Our great well-known periodical, Golden Moments,

Illustrated Magazine for all Classes" is published monthly for $1 a year, good judges say it is equal to the $3 magazines. We have decided to take **1,000,000 trial year** subscribers for almost nothing, and also send **free** a box of these splendid ribbon remnants to each. Send 15 cents and we will send you the magazine for a trial year and will also send free a box of the ribbons. 2 subscriptions and 2 boxes, 25 cents. 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes, $1. Get three friends to join you, thereby getting 4 subscriptions and 4 boxes of ribbons for $1. Postage stamps taken. We lose money on these trial year subscribers, but our profit is in the future, for people like our magazine so well that the majority willingly pay the moderate regular price of $1 a year, after having read it a year. This is the greatest bargain ever known. Save much money and secure the best. Elegant ribbons and charming styles. Every lady has a thousand uses for such a grand assortment of ribbons, and to purchase what is wanted, at a store, would cost an large a sum. Below is just what you will get. Many of these remnants are **three yards and upwards in length.** Depend on these remnants as superior to anything to be found in the best stores—Beautiful, Elegant, Rich, Choice, Stylish, Refined, Fashionable. Assortment immensely varied and complete, in every conceivable **shade** and **width**, adapted for nearly every use to which ribbons are put, such as fine dress trimmings, silk quilt work, etc. Large value for almost nothing. Money refunded if not satisfied. Better call at once, for probably it won't appear again. Address, **TRUE & CO., Publishers, Box 113, Augusta, Maine.**

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE 19TH ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution—Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, during the year ending November, 1888, together with the names and addresses given to the company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1887.

Harrison W. Vickers, Chestertown, Md.	$75,000
F. P. pprndiek, Omaha, Neb.	12,500
S. W. Graybill, Lancaster, Pa.	10,000
James Thompson, 36 and 37 Union Market, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000
Wm. Norris, Kansas City, Mo.	10,000
Wm. Gass jr., St. Andrew near White St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
D. G. Baldwin, for New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La., on acct. of a depositor.	5,000
L. C. Carswell, Benecia, Cal.	5,000
C. Fredericks Merrell, Boston, M ss.	5,000
Merchants Nat'l Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	5,000
John McDermott, Vicksburg, Miss.	5,000
Peter Thompson, Biloxi River, Miss.	5,000
Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
H. Sheffreen, 2 Russell Place, Boston, Mass.	5,000
E. B. Walker, Youngstown, O.	2,500
Second Nat'l Bank of New Haven, Conn.	2,500
Peter Weller, 93 W. Randolph St., Chicago.	1,250
D. J. Able, Albuquerque, New Mexico	1,250
Enos Blackman, Pottsville, Pa.	1,250
Geo. P. Taylor, Burnside, Ky.	1,250
H. M. Neiman, Chariton, Ia.	1,250
Miss H. Lamb, 161 West Chester Park, Boston, Mass.	1,250
W. B. Hastings Bank of Winchester, Winchester, Tenn.	1,250
A. W. Carter, Aberdeen, Miss.	1,250
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	1,250
John Rizzie, 4806 Frazier St., Chicago, Ill.	1,250
L. H. Mead, Shell Lake, Wis.	1,250
Elmer Laugin, Butman, Mich.	1,250
Wilkinson & Ering, Gates, Tenn.	1,250
Countize Bros., Bunkers, New York	1,250
M. Josephson, Carbondale, Pa.	1,250

DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 1888.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
State National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	15,000
Fred Garvis, Empire City, Kans.	15,000
Memphis National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	15,000
V. Schmidt, Petaluma, Cal.	15,000
J. F. Stephenson, Bay Horse, Idaho	15,000
N. W. Harris, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank (Ltd.), San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
Miss Augusta Filene, 2037 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill.	5,000
W. W. Culbertson, Ashland, Ky.	5,000
John Trimble, 315 S. Water st., Aurora, Ill.	5,000
August Hunzelmann, 126 Chartres St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
Miss Kitty Dillon, 105 Bienville St., New Orleans, La.	5,

WASHINGTON.

OUR NAVY.

Secretary Whitney's Report to be Presented to Congress Monday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Whitney has presented his annual report to the President. After giving a brief review of the condition of the navy as it will exist on the 4th day of March, 1889, in comparison with the same as it existed on the 4th day of March, 1885, and furnishing a list of armored vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, the secretary says:

ARMORED SHIPS.

"So far as armored ships are concerned, the subject is yet to be treated in a broad way by the department and by Congress. At the present time the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first-class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the department in this country, as soon as in the course of construction any element or feature is required; but this has never heretofore been until the present time, and therefore the consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the department until the present time.

"The efforts of the department in ship construction have necessarily, since March, 1885, been devoted to unarmored vessels; and as to these, the department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction, and those authorized shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers or 'commerce destroyers,' having the highest characteristics, viz., of a size 3,000 tons and upward, and possessing speed of nineteen knots and upward.

A chapter is devoted to naval progress during the year at home and abroad, and in it is a statement made that the necessity for increased numbers of fast protected cruisers, whether for the purposes of protecting or destroying commerce, or for service with a fleet as scouts, has been emphasized during the naval maneuvers of the year, and is fully recognized by all naval powers.

But with the increase of the number of cruisers it has been recognized, in view of the recent introduction of high explosive projectiles and the increase of power and rapidity of fire of rapid fire and other guns, that renewed attention must be given to the armored fleet, and the prevailing opinion in England, France, Italy, Germany and Russia is strongly in favor of additional armored ships to be built at an early date. In these new vessels the armor will be much more widely distributed and will certainly protect the battery and crew as well as the water line and machinery. The destructiveness of high explosive shell fire against unprotected sides emphasized the peculiar advantages of the monitor type for coast defense service.

The secretary considers the subjects of improved powder, projectiles and torpedo boats, saying in regard to the latter that the recent naval maneuvres abroad have shown that they must still be regarded as most useful for coast and harbor defense. The estimate for the navy and marine corps for the fiscal year amount to $23,003,624; those for the next fiscal year amount to $26,767,677, a difference of $3,764,053.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to $19,942,481, being $6,825,196 less than the estimates for the next fiscal year.

The secretary closes by giving the main points of the reports submitted by the admiral of the navy, the chiefs of the various naval bureaus and the board of visitors to the United States naval academy, abstracts of which have been published from time to time as they were placed in the hands of the secretary.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson's Annual Report to the Congress of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Postmaster General Dickinson's report shows the workings of every department of the postal service for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1888. Comparisons with former years shows a great expansion of business, and the gross revenue for the year was $52,-903,178. The expenditures, comprehensive of liabilities for the year unpaid and embracing the amount for transportation of mails on Pacific railroads for which the government receives credit was $56,885,-403. The estimated deficiency therefore is $4,190,227. The fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, and ended June 30, 1885, the total revenue was $42,560,842, and the cash deficiency was $6,083,944. The like deficiency for 1886 was $7,166,-594. In 1887 the cash deficiency was $4,297,238. Amount of estimated revenue from money order business $825,000. Total estimated gross receipts for the year ended June 30, 1889, $57,392,576.

The amount appropriated for service of this year is $60,860,233, or an excess over the amount of revenue estimated above of $3,467,657, which will be drawn from the general treasury should the total amount appropriated be needed.

In the railway mail service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown as against the previous year's estimated increase of 6,000 miles. There is an increase of 17,-077,899 in the number of miles traveled per annum and a decrease of 72 per cent in the rate of cost per mile traveled and an increase of 3.32 per cent in the average number of trains per week.

The total volume of business in the money order division for the year is upwards of $143,000,000, and shows a net profit to the government of about $50,000.

The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the past year would have been, without reductions of postage, upwards of $70,000,000.

If all correspondence of the country continues to be under the charge and protection of the government, the vast an increasing volume conducted by telegraphy and the right of the great body of people to be afforded facilities for the best and quickest transmission at rates within the means of all will press this subject upon the attention of Congress with more and more urgency. The chief difficulties in the way are the great costs of present methods and the absence of safeguards which, according to the theory of the present mail service, should protect the privacy of correspondence. I have given the subject much consideration, and I believe that the inventive genius of this country has reached a stage in discovery in electric science when these problems may be solved.

The subject is of such great importance to the people that I believe an opportunity should be given for the presentation and examination of inventions which have been informally presented to the committees of congress, the department and the public, and that a stimulus should be given to inventors to turn their attention to the improvement of old methods. I recommend the appointment of a commission of competent and disinterested men, learned in science, who may examine inventions and invite others who shall be authorized to erect short experimental lines, and who shall report to the president or to congress the result of their investigations.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Endicott's Report to Congress on Our Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Endicott has made a report on the workings of his department. The total expenditures amounted to $41,165,107; the appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to $59,679,934, and the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, aggregate $44,632,507, as follows: Salaries and contingent expenses, $1,973,890; military establishment—support of the army and military academy—$25,293,-378; public works, including river and harbor improvements, $13,785,334; miscellaneous objects, $3,575,905.

The Indian depredations are reviewed from the time of the Mexican war up to date.

Desertions from the army continue in large numbers, as in previous years, but from investigations recently made it appears that 80 per cent of the desertions occur before the expiration of the second year of service.

The secretary calls the attention of congress to the defenseless condition of the sea coast and lake frontier and recommends immediate action looking to their protection.

The manufacture of the two twelve inch breach-loading rifles was resumed in the spring. One has been completed and sent to the proving ground, and the other is nearing completion.

All the dynamite guns that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the coming year 1889.

THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Vilas's Annual Report as Submitted to Congress—A Country of Great Extent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—After a few introductory remarks of a general character, Secretary Vilas devotes the first section of his annual report of the operations of the Interior department during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, to a review of the transactions of the General Land office.

During the periods embraced in the report patents were issued to the number of 47,180 for agricultural lands, covering an area estimated to exceed 7,500,000 acres, an increase of 22,622 patents over the number issued during the preceding year, with a greater acreage by more than 3,000,000. Mineral patents to the number of 1,034 and 114 coal patents were also issued, the latter embracing 15,988.72 acres. Railroad lands there were patented or certified 29,162.45 acres.

The operations of the Pension Bureau are next set forth. It is shown that original pensioners to the number of 60,252 were added to the pension rolls during the the last fiscal year, and increases were granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,735 pensioners dropped from the rolls for various causes, so that at the end of the year the total number remaining of all classes was 452,557, of which 323,020 were army invalid pensioners, 90,882 army widows, children and dependent relatives; 3,815 navy invalids; 2,083 navy widows, children and dependent relatives; 866 survivors of the war of 1812, and 10,-787 widows of those who served in that war; 10,660 Mexican soldiers, and 104 widows of Mexican soldiers. The average annual value of all pensions $56,707,220 -92 an increase for the year of $3,882,-579,70.

The amount paid for pensions during the year was $78,775,841.92, an increase over the previous year of $5,308,280.22; the difference between the actual payments and the annual value having been occasioned by first payments involving arrears. Thus there were paid to 74,282 pensioners, receiving first payments during the year, the sum of $22,299,605.46, and there remained in the hands of pension agents, 6,574 cases of this kind unpaid on the 30th of June, upon which were due $2,465,722.59.

An examination by the commissioner seems fairly to indicate that the average age of pensioners of fifty years, and that the average duration of life extends to the age of sixty-seven.

A statement is given showing that during the three years from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1885, 191,221 certificates were issued; while during the three years from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1888, the number issued was 359,537, an increase over the first three years of 168,314.

During the fiscal year the total number of applications for patents, re-issue of patents, trade marks and caveat was 40,-177. The patents granted, including re-issues and designs, numbered 20,653; trade marks registered, 1,083; labels registered, 365; and all, 22,101.

The financial condition and material facts concerning the several railroads that have received aid from the government are given in detail, and the Secretary devotes brief chapters to the Inter-state Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Education, the Geological Survey, following these with a more extended review of the Bureau of Labor. The remaining chapters of the report are devoted to the territories and the various governmental institutions that are within the jurisdiction of the interior Department.

THE MINT.

The Report of the Fiscal Year Which Closed June 30.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Dr. James P. Kimball, the director of the mint, has submitted his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888:

The value of the deposits of gold was $80,894,456, including $8,668,959 of redeposits. The gold deposits and purchases of silver were 39,941,100 standard ounces of the value, at coining rate, of $41,822,846. This included re-deposits of the value of $491,831. Of the gold deposited $32,-406,306 was classified as of domestic production, against $32,973,027 in the preceding year. These figures tend to show a reduction of half a million dollars in the production of gold in the United States.

The foreign gold bullion and coin deposited aggregated $36,337,927, against $32,-467,840 in the year preceding. Of the silver bullion deposited and purchased, $37,-393,658 ($32,135,165 79 standard ounces) was classified as of domestic production. The total coinage was 109,030,547 pieces of the value of $63,719,242, of which $28,364,170 was gold, $2,718,973 silver dollars, $1,417,422 subsidiary silver coins and $1,218,976 were minor coins.

The minor coinage of the mints at Philadelphia was the largest in the history of the mint service, being occasioned by the demand for 5 cent nickles and 1 cent bronze pieces.

The total imports of gold coins and bullion during the year was $43,934,317 and the total exports $18,376,234, or an excess of imports of $25,558,083. There was a net loss of $3,233,188 by the export of silver. The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1887 is estimated to have been $33,000,-000 and $53,357,000 silver.

The production of gold throughout the world has remained nearly constant, while the production of silver has increased in the last four years about $25,000,000.

The stock of gold and silver coins in the United States on July 1, 1888, is estimated to have been: Gold, $595,349,837; silver, dollars, $299,708; subsidiary silver coin, $76,406,376. At the same date there was a total metalic stock of $1,092,429,-963. Of this there was in the treasury of the United States $594,533,172, in national banks $105,435,492 and in other banks and in general circulation $390,-461,299.

ABOUT BANKS.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury—Interesting Figures for Monied Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec 3.—The annual report of W. L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, contains a summary of the state and condition of the national banks during the year. The number reporting on October 4 was 3,140, of which the capital stock exceeded $539,000,000, surplus fund $185,000,000, other undivided profits $50,000,000, and the outstanding circulation against bonds $151,720,000. The individual deposits amounted to $1,350,000,-000 and government deposits to $56,000,-000. The total number of new national banks organized during the year was 132; 42 banks went out of the system during the year, of which 34 went into voluntary liquidation and 8 failed, making a net increase of 90 banks. The net increase of capital in the year has been over $14,000,-000 and the net decrease of circulation nearly $17,000,000.

Reports have been received from 3,527 institutions not national banks, namely: State banks, 1,403; loan and trust companies, 120; savings banks, 807; and private banks, 1,203. The whole body of these institutions report capital stock, $265,000,-000; surplus funds and other undivided profits, $240,000,000; and individual deposits, $2,127,000,000. During the year 34 dividends have been paid to creditors of insolvent national banks, aggregating $3,-525,955; and the affairs of five failed banks have been closed, in each case the creditors receiving payment in full, principal and interest.

Since the beginning of the national banking system, the total claims proved against all failed banks have been less than $52,-000,000, and the aggregate of dividends paid upon those claims has exceeded $33,-000,000; total assessments levied upon shareholders, $12,500,000; gross collections from such assessments, $5,346,000.

The recommendations of Comptroller Trenholm as to new legislation are: The funding of the outstanding greenbacks in bonds bearing not over 2½ per cent annum interest, available only as a basis for national bank circulation, and payable only upon the failure of the bank or upon its dissolution otherwise. The banks to receive par of the bonds in circulating notes. The national bank redemption agency at Washington to be transferred to New York and sub-redemption agencies established at each central reserve city, all notes being redeemable indiscriminately at any agency. The enactment of laws giving uniform effect to commercial instruments, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Fairchild's Report on the Country's Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Fairchild in his annual report to Congress puts the receipts for the last fiscal year at $379,-266,074.76; the ordinary expenditures at $259,653,988 67; and figures the surplus on June 30, 1880, at $119,612,116.09. As compared with the fiscal year of 1887 the receipts show an increase of $7,062,707, with a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of $8,278,221.30. The estimated revenue for the year 1889 is $377,000,000; estimated expenditures $273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus next June of $104,000,000.

The requirements of the act of February 25, 1862 (R. S., 3688, 3689), establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the public debt, estimated for the current fiscal year at $47,583,000, have been thus far met by the redemption of treasury notes, fractional currency, and bonds of the United States which had ceased to bear interest, amounting to $677,-797 35, and by the purchase of $26,839,-650 of the funded loan of 1907 and $12,-143,150 of the funded loan of 1881, at a cost to the fund for premium of $7,672,-222 29 on the former and $844,206.73 on the latter loan.

In the last annual report it was estimated that the revenues for the year to end June 30, 1888, would exceed the ordinary expenditures, not including the sinking-fund, by $113,000,000. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that such excess was in reality $119,612,116 09, or $6,612,116 09 more than the department estimate. It was also estimated in the same report that the like surplus for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1889, would be $104,-313,365.64. Judging from the actual expenditures for the first quarter of this fiscal year, and in the light of receipts and expenditures to the middle of November, it is probable that this estimate will prove to have been fairly accurate, and that the surplus will almost exactly equal the predicted sum.

The accumulated surplus on September 29, 1888, was $96,444,845 84; the surplus revenues from that date to June 30, 1889, as estimated, are $75,365,208 25, making the total accumulation on June 30, 1889, which could be used in the purchase of bonds, $171,810,054 09; however, between said September 29 and November 22,$44,399,509.50 has been paid for bonds; consequently if no more bonds were bought between now and June 30 next the surplus would then amount to $127,000,000. Upon the basis of appropriations recommended by the department and upon the assumption that the revenues of the fiscal years to end June 30, 1889 and 1890, will be equal, the surplus revenues for the latter fiscal year will be $101,000,000, which, with the surplus revenues of this year and the surplus already accumulated, make a total of $228,000,000, which might be used during the next nineteen months in the purchase of the interest-bearing debt, and ought to be used for that purpose, unless the laws are so changed as to reduce the difference between expenditures and revenue by nearly that sum.

About $188,000,000 of the four-and-a-half per cent bonds are now outstanding; they are payable September 1, 1891. The total amount of interest which will accrue on them from now until their maturity is, in round numbers, $25,000,000; consequently the present surplus and the surplus which will probably accrue before July 1, 1890, will suffice to pay the principal of those bonds and all the interest which would accrue upon them should they be permitted to remain unpaid until their maturity.

The principal of the four per cent bonds is now $680,000,000, and the interest which could accrue upon them until their maturity in 1907 is about $500,0000,000.

From July 1, 1887, to November 1, 1888, there was in circulation $148,483,-059 in currency.

The ownership of silver by the government again was largely decreased, in spite of the increase of the total stock of silver dollars in the country, by the coinage of 16 months.

The system of coin circulation by means of certificates has certain conveniences and advantages, but it is a costly form of money; last year the cost of the $105,000,-000 silver certificates issued was about $421,000, and as more and more of these certificates are converted into smaller denominations this cost is likely to increase. There are also certain dangers connected with it, for example, in time of war, the possession by the government of such vast stores of the precious metals might prove embarrassing, and at a time when the government was in financial need the temptation to spend the coin held against outstanding certificates might prove too strong.

The value of exports of domestic merchandise during the last fiscal year were less than that of 1887 by $19,160,819.

The total value of imports of merchandise increased from $692,319,768 in 1887 to $723,957,114 in 1888, being an increase of $31,647,347, or 4.6 per cent, of which $9,850,484 represents the increase in the value of free merchandise, and $21,786,862 the increase in the value of dutiable imports.

A carefully prepared table shows that the percentage of exports and imports carried in American bottom was 38 5.

The total number of alien passengers coming into the United States by steam or sail vessel from foreign countries, other than the Dominion of Canada or Mexico, during the year ending June 30, 1888, was 567,510, of which number 20,621 were tourists or aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

Of this number 1,118 were returned as convicts, lunatics, idiots, or persons liable to become a public charge.

The increase in the collections on spirits during the last fiscal year was $3,476,-844.70; on tobacco $534,364.39; on fermented liquors, $1,402,030.99; and on oleomargarine, $140,191 84. There was a decrease of $85 82 in the receipts from bank circulation, and of $19,514 62 in the collections under repealed laws. There was also a decrease of $64,657.22 in penalties collected. The total amount of internal revenue collected was $124,326,-475.32.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Condition of Uncle Sam's Finances for the Month of November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued yesterday:

Interest Bearing Debt.

Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 187,026,850
Bonds at 4 per cent	681,288,750
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	129,090
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	947,068,202
Interest	9,896,258
Total	$ 956,964,460

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Principal	$ 2,151,745
Interest	161,286
Total	$ 2,313,031

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal tender notes	346,737,823
Certificates of deposit	11,360,000
Gold certificates	129,264,228
Silver certificates	237,415,789
Fractional currency, less $8,-375,934, estimated as lost or destroyed	6,919,918
Principal	$ 731,697,758

Total Debt.

Principal	$1,680,917,706
Interest	10,057,544
Total	$1,690,975,250
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	390,250,787
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000
Total	$ 490,250,787
Total debt—less available cash items	$1,200,724,463
Net cash in the treasury	52,234,610
Debt less cash in the treasury December 1, 1888	1,148,489,853
Debt less cash in the treasury November 1, 1888	$ 1,137,290,036
Increase during month	11,199,817
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1888	17,094,803

Cash in Treasury Available for the Reduction of the Public Debt.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$ 129,264,228
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	237,415,789
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	11,460,000
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	12,209,289
Fractional currency	1,489
Total available for reduction of the debt	$ 890,250,787

Reserve Fund.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts of January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	$ 100,000,000

Unavailable for Reduction of the Debt.

Fractional silver coin	$ 23,801,676
Minor coin	71,131
Total	$ 23,872,807
Certificates held as cash	46,426,417
Net cash balance on hand	52,234,610
Total cash in treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account	$ 612,784,621

De Lesseps has appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to subscribe to the Panama scheme.

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INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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MRS. GEN. SHERMAN DEAD.

The General and Family at the Bedside of the Dying Mother.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Wm. T. Sherman died at 10 o'clock this morning, at her residence, No. 75 West Seventy-first street, in this city.

Mrs. Sherman slept quietly during short periods last night, but at 8 o'clock this morning it became apparent that she could live but a few hours.

Gen. Sherman was notified and he and his children who live at home, Rachael, Lizzie and Tecumseh, were at the bedside when Mrs. Sherman breathed her last.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—The remains of Mrs. Gen. Sherman have arrived in this city and have been placed at rest in one of the most beautiful cemeteries of this city.

Mrs. Sherman has been an invalid for the past five years, but though she gradually failed in health, her condition was not considered grave until Tuesday morning, when the physicians pronounced her to be in a dangerous condition. Even then the general did not realize that the partner of his life and fame was soon to be taken from his side, and when the end did come he was not prepared for it and suffered accordingly.

Ellen Boyle Ewing was the daughter of the famous United States Senator from Ohio—Thomas Ewing—who served in the Cabinets of Presidents Harrison and Tyler as secretary of the treasury and of the interior. He died in 1871. Miss Ewing was born October 4, 1824, in the town of Lancaster, Ohio, and she became the wife of Captain William T. Sherman in 1850, the marriage taking place in the city of Washington. Mrs. Sherman accompanied her husband to California and remained there until he resigned from the army in 1853 and returned East. Captain Sherman accepted a professorship in a Louisiana college, but Mrs. Sherman resided with her growing family in her native town until after the end of the war.

Then the duties of General Sherman took him to St. Louis, where Mrs. Sherman accompanied him, and they had not since then been separated. Whether at St. Louis or Washington, or later in this city, Mrs. Sherman lived in partial retirement devoted to her children. A zealous member of the Roman Catholic church, she was prominent in good works, her distinguished services being recognized by Pope Pius IX. in sending her the golden rose, a rare decoration for a private individual. Mrs. Sherman was also one of the trustees of Peter's Pence in America.

Gen. Sherman, on his retirement from active service, finally decided to make New York his home, and came to this city in 1886. He occupied rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until a few months ago, when he purchased his present residence, No. 75 West Seventy-first street. After her removal cold Mrs. Sherman continued to suffer great pain, but it was not until 6:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening that any fatal result was feared.

Mrs. Sherman leaves six children—two sons and four daughters. Thomas Ewing Sherman, the eldest son, is now a student in the Seminary of the Jesuits at Woodstock, in Howard county, Md. He will soon be promoted to the dignity of priesthood. The decision of the young man to enter this life was a great disappointment to his distinguished father, but it was a source of sincere joy to the mother The second son, Philamon Tecumseh Sherman, is studying for the bar. Two of the daughters are married, Mrs. Minnie S. Fitch, who received the famous diamond necklace from the Khedive of Egypt, resides at Edgemont, Pa. Mrs. Ella M. Thackera lives at Rosemont, Pa. Both of these daughters have been notified of the sad event, and will meet the family on their way to St. Louis. The two younger daughters, Rachel and Lizzie, resided with their parents. At the hour of their mother's death these young ladies were aided by the presence of their aunt, Mrs. Steele, who is Mrs. Sherman's only sister.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The Exports of Gold Cause Lower Prices—The Clearing house Plan of Avoiding Rate Wars Will Probably Fail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: The outgo of gold and the situation in speculative markets, causes lower prices in almost every branch, but in stocks some recovery has followed reports of new and important agreements between railroad managers. The rise, averaging about 50c. per share for the more active stocks, does not yet appear to indicate a change of tone.

Combination on an entirely new basis for roads west of Chicago is proposed, of which a vital feature is entire withdrawal of power to make freight rates from subordinates. Indeed, the clearing house scheme, if accepted literally, would virtually take that power from the officers of each road separately, and the hearty consent of all competing lines being necessary, the reporter does not see why refuse thus to surrender their power seems to foreshadow the failure of the plan.

At the South delay in marketing cotton has much influence on trade. At Kansas City trade is comparatively quiet, and at Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee improvement is noted, with more active demand for money. Collections do not improve at the South, but seems fairly satisfactory at most other points.

The dry goods market is more healthy as to cottons, and with print cloths stronger at 3 9-4c; prices of other goods appear to be stiffening. No advance in prices of boots and shoes is now expected.

The breadstuffs' market, after sharp depression, has recovered a little. Wheat closed 2½c lower, corn 2⅝c lower and oats have declined a quarter. Cotton is an eighth lower. The prevalent opinion is that the crop will be not quite as large as last year's. Oil has changed little, coffee has been marked up half a cent, while pork is 25c per barrel lower, lard 17 and hogs 10c lower per 100 lbs.

The uncertainty in the iron business increases. More furnaces are going into blast; every furnance in the Pittsburg district is in operation and the output larger than ever. Buyers look for lower prices. The rail market is dull and after a sharp competition between Pittsburg and Chicago, an order for 30,000 tons was taken at less than $26 a mill, it is stated, which would be the lowest price on record, contrasting with $37 twenty-five years ago. The combination has agreed that any mill may sell the whole or part of its product to any other. Pig and bar iron are both less firm in tone.

The anthracite coal trade suffers from recent over-production, and it is proposed to work only three-quarters time. Monongahela mining ceases December 1, putting 6,000 persons out of work. The coke production is the largest on record. Lead is dull at 3.62c and copper is weaker at 17.35c for November, and tin at 22.30c.

The treasury has avoided any accumulation of funds. The exports of merchandise from New York will be substantially the same in November as in the same month last year, with a decrease of 2 per cent, in exports.

The movement in securities is uncertain. Thus far engagements for export of gold have not been large for the week. Continued outflow of gold in December, after generally satisfatory crops, would be regarded as significant.

The business failures number for the week 232, as compared with a total of 296 last week and 247 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 244.

FLOODED IN A MINE.

The Terrible Predicament of a Host of Miners.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Dec. 4.—The Rock Hill company's mines at Robertsdale, this county, became flooded soon after the miners had entered upon their work. There were 150 men in the mines at the time, and the rushing water swept them before it to the further end of the mines, where they were imprisoned for ten hours in water reaching to their chins. Their escape from the mouth of the mines was cut off by the incoming water, which had burst a dam above the mines, sweeping everything before it. The volume of water thus liberated covered an area of 40 acres to a depth of five feet. By excavations the current of water was finally turned from the mines, and after intense suffering the imprisoned miners were liberated. The company's loss is very great.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Ruler of the German Empire Ill—Court Circles Excited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A London special to the *Times* says: There have been sundry reports in court circles here of late that Emperor William is suffering from an acute attack of his chronic trouble, a swelling inside the ear, about which the doctors are much alarmed. It keeps him awake almost continually and drives him to constant occupation for relief. His odd way of turning up at sunrise drills and his strange activity in rushing from one function to another all day are thus accounted for.

On Sunday one of the people best informed in England on inner Berlin news told me that he had become worse during the last few days and yesterday it was announced that owing to a cold he would remain indoors during the rest of the week. If the ear malady should take a serious turn there would be immense excitement all over Europe.

During Emperor Williams late hunting trip at Letzlingen he and his party bagged in one day 680 pieces of game. Most of them were pheasants and hares but the bag also included a dozen stags and other big game.

"BLACK BART, THE ROBBER."

A Tale of the Wild and Wooly West Which Would Fit the Yellowest Kind of a Dime Novel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—A detective in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., is authority for the statement that the recent series of bold stage robberies in northern California were the work of "Black Bart," the famous lone highwayman who robbed thirty-one stages in this state before he was finally captured five years ago and sent to San Quentin.

Bart, whose real name is Bolles, came from Missouri and began his robberies in 1870, and for thirteen years he completely mystified the police.

His system was to watch stage coaches with powerful field glasses, and when he found no armed guard was on the stage he would mask himself and hold up the stage without regard to the number of passengers on board. He regularly returned the money and valuables to the female passengers, and it was his custom to leave doggerel verses on broken express boxes making game of the detectives.

He was finally captured in San Francisco and sent to San Quentin for seven years. The detectives learned that Black Bart, after his release last January, went to Visalia, in Kern county, and registered as Moore.

When the stage was robbed near Reading last July the detectives suspected Bart and investigated. They found all the familiar methods used by the lone highwayman, and since then three other stages have been robbed in neighboring counties, all by the same skillful hand.

Descriptions of the masked highwayman as well as his daring and skill correspond with Bart. Detectives have hopes of soon catching him, but the prospect is dubious as he has eluded them before for more than 10 years.

BARRY'S SCHEME.

The Object of the Organization Which Is to be Formed by the Deposed Knight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Thomas W. Barry, the noted ex-Knight of Labor, remained in Chicago until to-night to prepare the ground for the coming meeting of 25 or 30 delegates to the Knights of Labor general convention, which he expects to assemble here and start the proposed new opposition organization. The meeting, it is understood, will issue a declaration of principles.

This declaration, as far as at present evolved, is to repeat all the charges so freely made against the Powderly administration, and will specifically demand the eight-hour day, the abolition of child labor, the regulation of female labor, manual training, and factory and store inspection. It will denounce the allied antagonism of the Knights of Labor to trades unions, and particularly the intolerance of the knights to members of the federation of labor.

Unlike the Knights, the new organization will not debar from membership the federationists. The declaration will charge that the Knights are too largely composed of Irish and Americans. The new organization will aim to be cosmopolitan. Individual local assemblies will be independent, acknowledge no general executive board, and pay no tribute to general officers, but keep the money at home for use in the struggle for the eight hour day.

The organization to be formed in the same sense as the Knights of Labor, but it is intended that there shall be open meetings for the purpose of discussing political questions. Indeed the chief distinguishing feature of the new organization is to be the active interest it will take in politics, and for this purpose the order will use either Democrats or Republicans as locality or other circumstances may demand.

TO GEN. HARRISON.

Kansas Will Send the President Elect a Present in the Shape of a Sod House.

LOUP CITY, Neb., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—Loup City is preparing an unique present for President-elect Harrison—the railway company furnishing a car on which it is to be constructed—a typical sod house.

Two paintings will accompany the house, one representing Nebraska in 1860, some pioneers with an old coach and ox team attacked by Indians; the other depicting scenes of 1888, growing grain, a farm house, a train of cars and other evidences of prosperity. The legends that will accompany the car runs as follows:

"Loup City sends the offerings of respect and esteem to the President-elect. In 1860 the Republicans declared that the Union must be preserved; in 1888 that the commercial interests of the country must be protected. In 1860 Nebraska had 28,000 people and no railroads; in 1888, 1,200,000 people and 5,000 miles of railroads.

The intent of the whole is to convey some idea of the progress made in this prairie state.

Virginia, Official.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—The official vote of the state is: Cleveland 151,971, Harrison 150,438, Fisk 1,678. Congressman elected: First district, Brown, Republican; Second, Bowden, Rep.; Third, Wise, Democrat; Fourth, Venabee, Dem.; Fifth, Lesher, Dem.; Sixth, Edmunds, Dem.; Seventh, Otterelle, Dem.; Eighth, Lee, Dem.; Ninth, Buchanan, Dem.; Tenth, Tucker, Dem.

West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Congressman Goff, of West Virginia, says three Republican congressman have been elected in that state.

The court refused, Wednesday, to throw out the township by which the Democrats had hoped to gain a congressman.

The recount in the First district showed a majority for the Democratic candidate.

Michigan, Official.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28.—The state board of canvassers finished their work on state officers last night. The plurality for governor is 17,130. The pluralities for the rest of the state Republican ticket are from 21,570 to 23,937.

Indiana Official.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—The official canvass of the Presidential vote of Indiana has been completed: Total, 536,049; Republican, 263,261; Democratic, 261,013; Prohibition, 9,881; Labor, 2,694. Republican plurality, 2,348. Hovey's plurality for governor, 2,200.

Illinois Official.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The official canvass of the Illinois election, is as follows: Fifer, Republican, for governor, 12,532 plurality over Palmer, Democrat; Harrison's plurality over Cleveland is 21,881.

CONGRESS AT WORK.

Both Houses of Congress Assemble Promptly on Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—(Special.)—The second session of the fiftieth Congress opened this morning without an incident worthy of note, unless one could be found in the fact that the boquets and baskets of flowers were invariably to be found on the desks of Democratic senators and members.

This somewhat extraordinary condition of affairs provoked numerous jocular remarks on the affinity of funerals and flowers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It was an unusually full Senate that responded to President pro tem. Ingall's call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were crowded except the President's and diplomatic departments, the latter containing only one of the under secretaries of the Austrian legation and three lady friends. The desk of the presiding officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid bouquet, and Senators Blodgett, Daniel, Pugh, Vorhees and Beck had before them nature's emblems of the esteem of friends.

As the minute hand overtook the hour indicated on the dial of the clock facing him, Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel, and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer.

A few moments were spent in greetings among the senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution that the secretary notify the House that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted, as was also one offered by Mr. Morrill for the appointment of a committee to notify the President that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

Messrs. Morrill and Saulsbury composed this committee.

IN THE HOUSE.

Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session of the 50th congress the galleries of the house (with the exception of those galleries reserved for the President and his friends and for the diplomatic corps) were filled with spectators and the bright dresses of the ladies formed a brilliant frame to the picture presented on the floor below.

At precisely 12 o'clock the fall of the gavel stilled the tumult which existed, and silence reigned while Dr. Millburn, the chaplain, offered prayer.

The roll of members was then called. During the press of the call, Mrs. Cleveland entered the executive gallery and became an attentive spectator.

The call developed the presence of 236 members—there being 88 absentees.

In accordance with a resolution (adopted on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the speaker appointed Messrs. Holman of Indiana; Converse, of Georgia, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication.

After the recess, Mr. Holman announced that the committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate with the Congress forthwith.

Mr. Bradley, one of the President's secretaries, was then announced and the annual message delivered to the House and immediately read by the clerk.

That portion of the message in which the President treats of the tariff was listened to attentively by members on both sides of the house. Now and then a smile, more of triumph than of derision, would appear upon the face of some enthusiastic Republican, but the silence was not broken until the clerk read in a clear voice:

"The cause for which the battle is waged is com